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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 8, 2013, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2013

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As we approach a week away from the Nation's Capitol, we give You thanks for the many blessings we enjoy.

May Americans rightfully celebrate the greatness of our participative form of government and the ongoing pursuit of ever broader freedoms for all people that marks our history.

Bless the Members of this people's House in the coming week and their constituents with whom they meet. And as they complete the work of this week and this day, give them the wisdom they need to be their best selves in seeing to the issues of our day.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILLIAMS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GRANDMA

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand on the floor of the House of Representatives to recognize a true inspi-

ration, a woman who embodies everything about what makes the United States an exceptional Nation. Today, I rise to wish happy birthday to my grandmother Edna Yoder, who turns 102 today.

Born in the heartland of Kansas in 1911, my grandmother was no stranger to hard work. She spent most of her life milking cows, helping bring in the wheat harvest, raising a family of four, and being a true partner to her husband and my late grandfather, Ori Yoder.

Her faith in God, her love of family, and her belief in hard work and humble living define my grandmother. Her generation saw the Dust Bowl, the Great Depression, and many other difficult times over the past century. Her generation's perseverance and dedication to our country helped build the most prosperous nation the world has ever seen.

Today, on her 102nd birthday, she is happy and healthy. She tells great stories about times past, and her smile still lights up the room.

Grandma, we could learn a lot from you. Happy birthday.

STUDENT LOANS

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, in 2 days, interest rates on student loans are going to double from 3.4 to 6.8 percent. It is outrageous, it is unnecessary, and it is cruel.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Across this country, the things that will happen in Vermont are going to happen to all our kids and their parents. In Vermont, 20,000 kids are going to have their loan's expense go up \$1,000. That's when the cost of education has gone up 27 percent in the past 5 years. Vermont has the seventh highest student loan debt in the country. Sixty-three percent of our kids, when they graduate, it's \$29,000 that they start out owing. We are first when it comes to debt-to-income ratio—82 percent. It's brutal.

What is this about? It's about our priorities. In a low interest rate environment, government borrowing at 2 percent, we are going to charge nearly 7 percent to our kids. That's almost like usury. It is also a reflection of our priorities.

There is a way we could extend this, as we should. Why do we shovel taxpayer money to oil companies that have \$1 trillion in profits in the past 10 years? It is unnecessary.

Around kitchen tables in Vermont, people are trying to figure out who is going to college and how our kids are going to get started.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS PROMOTE JOBS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, according to an editorial in this week's Wall Street Journal:

President Obama's climate speech on Tuesday was grandiose even for him, but its surreal nature was its particular hallmark. Mr. Obama's "climate action plan" adds up to one of the most extensive reorganizations of the U.S. economy imposed through administrative fiat and raw executive power. But over his 6,500-word address, he articulated no such goal for the unemployment rate or GDP.

An energy policy, including higher taxes, more out-of-control spending, and increased government control of our daily lives will not promote jobs. It is a war on jobs. American families need job creation, a clean environment, economic certainty, and hope for future generations.

Today, House Republicans will vote on an all-of-the-above energy bill that will create jobs, increase access to our own energy resources, and stimulate our weak economy. It is time for the Senate and the President to support our efforts for American families to reach their full potential.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

□ 0910

A WEEK OF MOMENTOUS EVENTS

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. This is a momentous week—a path to citizenship passing in the Senate, the Supreme Court striking down DOMA, and, on Tuesday, President Obama recommitting his administration to deal with the moral imperative of climate change.

All around us the evidence is mounting—with extreme weather events, drought, flooding, wildfires, shrinking polar ice caps, invasive plants and pests our farmers have never seen before.

The President outlined new administrative initiatives because Congress is incapable of acting. Sadly, the House of Representatives is led by climate skeptics, climate deniers, and climate cowards.

My hope is, if the Republicans in the House won't allow action, they will at least stay out of the President's way. Protecting the planet and our grandchildren's future ought not to be bringing out the worst in us but the best.

REPEAL CAFE STANDARDS

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when millions of Americans are out of work and the cost of living continues to rise, the President could not be more out of touch with reality.

For example, President Obama has continued pushing for car manufacturers to produce vehicles that get 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025 through the EPA's Corporate Average Fuel Economy program. What he doesn't understand is that CAFE standards are expensive for manufacturers, increase the cost for consumers, and have caused a significant decrease in vehicle safety by forcing manufacturers to downsize and to use lighter materials in production.

Fuel efficiency has been and always will be important to consumers. Consumer demand is incentive enough for producers to make fuel-efficient vehicles. Some families might trade off miles per gallon for greater safety or more leg room.

The bottom line is that the people should make these decisions, not the Federal Government. The President needs to understand that Americans can make informed purchases without restricting our freedom to choose. That's why I've introduced H.R. 2445, a bill to repeal the CAFE standards.

I hope my colleagues will join me in standing up for the free market by repealing these destructive government regulations.

In God we trust.

IRS ABUSE OF POWER

(Mr. BARROW of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it turns out that the targeting of

conservative groups by the IRS was just the beginning of a much bigger problem.

Every week since, we learn something new about how the IRS has abused its power, and this week is no different. Wine, diet pills, romance novels, and even X-rated movies were purchased with government credit cards. Lavish spending isn't the only problem. New reports tell us that the IRS sent nearly \$50 million of taxpayer money to "unauthorized aliens."

Mr. Speaker, folks in my district have had enough, and so have I. They work hard for their money, only to have a Federal agency like the IRS run wild with it and offer no apologies. Every person at the IRS should be held accountable for their actions, and we need to put reforms in place to make sure that taxpayer money isn't misused in the future.

TYRANNY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Mr. BRIDENSTINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, the President decided to raise energy prices on all Americans, which adversely affects the poor the most—and he didn't ask Congress.

The President decided to unilaterally reduce our strategic nuclear deterrent when more countries than ever have nuclear weapons. No treaty. That would require the consent of the Senate.

The President has decided which health insurance plans the people are allowed to have. The President didn't ask Congress—or the people for that matter.

The list goes on.

In America, we are either moving more towards liberty or more towards tyranny. I think we should ask ourselves what tyranny would look like in the United States of America:

An executive branch that picks and chooses which laws it wants to enforce; a judicial branch that would allow it to do so on the grounds that the executive branch did not defend the laws in court; the legislative branch would have very limited power because they turned it all over to the President; and the people would feel like they had no representation.

The President told us he was going to fundamentally transform America, and I think that is exactly what he is doing.

ENVIRONMENTAL MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two dear friends and dedicated public servants—State Representative John Fernandes and State

Senator Richard Moore from Milford, Massachusetts.

Representative Fernandes and Senator Moore are being honored this week with a prestigious Environmental Merit Award from the EPA for their tremendous work they have done to combat phosphorus pollution in their communities.

When studies showed that the phosphorus levels in the Charles River at nearly double the healthy standards, these two men immediately recognized the dangerous impact this would have on the region's cities and towns. They came up with a simple, direct, and creative solution that worked for families and businesses alike. Most importantly, they got it through the State house and the executive chamber, delivering real results in record time for their constituents.

That's par for the course for these two local leaders, who have proven time and again that they are the best of the best when it comes to public service.

As dedicated as they are diligent, as creative as they are compassionate, they seek every day to do better and more for their communities they represent. I am honored to work with them, to recognize them, and to call them friends.

PANCREATIC CANCER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, the medical research community has made great strides in treating cancer. However, not every form of cancer has shown the same progress. Some forms remain just as deadly as they were decades ago.

Among the deadliest is pancreatic cancer, with a survival rate of only 6 percent. By comparison, the survival rate of all forms of cancer is now 68 percent, up from 49 percent in 1975. Last year, Congress passed and the President signed the Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act, a bill to focus research on pancreatic cancer and other problematic types of the disease.

With new plans to attack the disease and new resources, we can make progress. I met recently with a constituent who is battling the disease and with another who has lost multiple family members to it, and they have hope despite the tough road ahead.

With newly focused work, we will hopefully see new therapies and new drugs attack pancreatic cancer in the coming years, greatly improving the rate of survival.

SENATE PASSAGE OF IMMIGRATION BILL

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. I rise today to speak on the pressing and important issue of immigration reform.

Yesterday, the Senate took a necessary step forward in the effort to enact comprehensive immigration reform. Now it is imperative that the House put politics aside and that we work together to reach a compromise that will benefit our country, strengthen our economy, and allow 11 million people to step out of the shadows.

The House must enact immigration reform that is fair and reflects the highest values of our Nation. We are a country of immigrants, and how we treat those who aspire to be citizens reflects our democracy's commitment to uphold the moral principles upon which our Nation was built.

I urge the Republican leadership to bring the Senate bill to the House so we can finish the crucial work the Senate began and finally fix our immigration system.

I also want to thank all of the faith groups that keep praying for all of us to pass a comprehensive bill. It is obviously working.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 2231.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCCLINTOCK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 274 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2231.

Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) kindly take the chair.

□ 0917

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 27, 2013, amendment No. 7, printed in part B of House Report 113-131, offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL), had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 113-131.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS SEC. —01. PROHIBITION ON LEASING IN BRISTOL BAY OFF THE COAST OF ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, the Secretary of the Interior may not issue any oil and gas lease for any area of the outer Continental Shelf (as that term is defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.)) in Bristol Bay off the coast of Alaska.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title III of this Act shall have no force or effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is to remove from the bill provisions that would mandate leasing off of the fabulous Bristol Bay area of Alaska.

Now, I've said this bill is a little bit like Groundhog Day because we have passed it before, and we talked about that yesterday, but this is about a bizarre version of Groundhog Day and why I am forced to offer this amendment.

□ 0920

Actually, after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, I traveled up to the spill with then-Subcommittee Chairman GEORGE MILLER and saw what an extraordinary mess had been created, something that in those cold waters is very difficult to deal with and very persistent and caused tremendous damage to the fisheries. Congress chose then, in 1989, under President George H.W. Bush, to revoke the leases in the Bristol Bay area in order to protect this \$2 billion a year fishery.

In fact, the American people, the taxpayers of the United States of America, paid \$100 million to buy back those leases that had been sold in the 1980s. That moratorium remained in place until then-President George W. Bush lifted the moratorium.

The Obama administration has done the right thing and reversed George W. Bush's decision and excluded Bristol Bay from drilling in the 2012-2017 OCS leasing program. So we had the first President Bush agree that a permanent protection of that area was warranted because of the \$2-billion-a-year renewable fishery and other precious resources, the cold water, the difficult conditions. George W. Bush then reversed that, and President Obama has reinstated a moratorium.

Now this bill would mandate leasing off of Bristol Bay. Obviously, there's always division over these issues, but there is strong public opposition to drilling in Bristol Bay—55 tribes, Native Alaskan associations, and fishing organizations are opposed to the drilling in that area. National environmental groups like Trout Unlimited, Wild Salmon Center, and Natural Resources Defense Council also support this amendment.

This is a precious and irreplaceable area. One major spill in that area would devastate the environment, the fishery that supports thousands of jobs in Alaska. Actually jobs all up and down the west coast of the United States are dependent upon the fabulous fishery of Bristol Bay, both the commercial and the sport fishing. I have guides in Oregon who spend their summers in Alaska guiding in the Bristol Bay area. It attracts people from around the world.

We should not put this extraordinary resource at risk in this bill for some possible, potential future oil revenues in a State which is already quite rich in oil, where the former Naval Petroleum Reserve has been leased but, as in the case of many leases that the oil industry holds, is not developed. That is why it was the Naval Petroleum Reserve. There are known and large resources under that area of Alaska. The balance is clearly in favor of protecting this area, not another area to drill given the resources already available in Alaska.

I had to do a so-called "pay-for." Last night we passed the Cassidy amendment, which increases the Federal deficit by \$15 billion—excuse me, \$14,999,999,970—over 30 years by lifting the cap on revenue sharing with the Gulf States. That's costing, they say, \$1 less than \$500 million a year. That didn't have to be paid for. They waived the rules. But because I want to protect this fabulous resource, they're saying you're forgoing potential possible future revenues for the government, you must pay for it. So unfortunately, given that, I had to move to strike title III so we could protect this resource.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My good friend from Oregon talked about Groundhog Day as to the nature of this bill. I can say, "Well, here we go again."

Instead of debating ways to create jobs, to enhance revenues, and to secure our Nation from a national security standpoint, we are back to debating a moratorium on offshore drilling that will lock away America's energy resources. Specifically, this amend-

ment would close a wide area of Federal waters from drilling off the State of Alaska. But this amendment doesn't just lock away America's resources, it also eliminates State revenue-sharing provisions in the bill.

President Obama has already closed the North Aleutian Basin through Presidential moratorium, closing off jobs and economic diversity to the people of Alaska through 2017. The underlying legislation does not in any way modify this unscientific Presidential closure or modify the existing Presidential authority. It does, however—and this is important, Mr. Chairman—provide that if this region contains some of our Nation's greatest potential for energy, that we should open that area for the future. I know that logic is sometimes lost in this town, but in all honesty, Mr. Chairman, we should be drilling offshore in those areas where we know the most resources are located or potentially located.

The Natural Resources Committee has heard testimony time and time again about young people leaving Alaska to chase jobs elsewhere. We have also heard from the Aleutians, such as the Aleutians East Borough mayor Stanley Mack, who spoke of how the opportunity for drilling in the southern portion of the North Aleutian Basin could be a real economic benefit for their communities.

This economic diversification is even more important when you consider the petitions of extreme environmental groups proposing massive fishery closures across Bristol Bay and the region, or the potential for the declaration of a no-fishing national monument in those areas, or the grave threat posed to fishing in Alaska in the north Pacific by President Obama's executive order on ocean zoning, where bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., will decide what happens and what doesn't happen in ocean areas off Alaska and other States.

Finally, this amendment also eliminates revenue sharing for all coastal States, preventing Alaska, Virginia, South Carolina, California, and others from receiving a share of any energy development off their shores.

This important provision is about bringing fairness to the Outer Continental Shelf revenue sharing instead of limiting it to only four States. Right now, only the Gulf States have that privilege.

When gas prices climbed to \$4 a gallon in 2008, the American people strongly supported lifting the Nation's offshore drilling bans, and that support ran across the political spectrum, from Independents, to Republicans, to Democrats. And that broad support for expanding offshore drilling, frankly, continues to this day in this country.

This amendment would start us down the road of imposing new moratoriums on America's offshore, which is the opposite of what Americans want. And let me make this point, Mr. Chairman, and I said this several times in the com-

mittee. If there is a poster child of a State that was promised something when they got statehood and the reverse is being done, it's got to be Alaska.

I know there's controversy surrounding the potential in the Bristol Bay, but it's not unanimous on either side. But those in Alaska certainly should be the ones that are integrally involved in that decisionmaking process. But, no, here we have today an amendment from a Member of Congress, who has every right to do it, but from the Lower 48, dictating what's going to go on in Alaska. Again, that to me solidifies the poster child of a State really not getting what it should be getting from its resources after statehood.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to defeat this amendment. And as I understand the gentleman from Oregon has yielded back his time, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

□ 0930

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 113-131.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE —JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. .01. TIME FOR FILING COMPLAINT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any cause of action that arises from a covered energy decision must be filed not later than the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the covered energy decision. Any cause of action not filed within this time period shall be barred.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a cause of action brought by a party to a covered energy lease.

SEC. .02. DISTRICT COURT DEADLINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All proceedings that are subject to section .01—

(1) shall be brought in the United States district court for the district in which the Federal property for which a covered energy lease is issued is located or the United States District Court of the District of Columbia;

(2) shall be resolved as expeditiously as possible, and in any event not more than 180 days after such cause or claim is filed; and

(3) shall take precedence over all other pending matters before the district court.

(b) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DEADLINE.—If an interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order has not been issued by the district court by the deadline described under this

section, the cause or claim shall be dismissed with prejudice and all rights relating to such cause or claim shall be terminated.

SEC. 03. ABILITY TO SEEK APPELLATE REVIEW.

An interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court in a proceeding that is subject to section 01 may be reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The D.C. Circuit shall resolve any such appeal as expeditiously as possible and, in any event, not more than 180 days after such interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court was issued.

SEC. 04. LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF REVIEW AND RELIEF.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.—In any judicial review of any Federal action under this title, any administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action shall be presumed to be correct unless shown otherwise by clear and convincing evidence contained in the administrative record.

(b) LIMITATION ON PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.—In any judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this title, the Court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the Court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a Federal law requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation concerned.

SEC. 05. LEGAL FEES.

Any person filing a petition seeking judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this title who is not a prevailing party shall pay to the prevailing parties (including intervening parties), other than the United States, fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with the judicial review, unless the Court finds that the position of the person was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

SEC. 06. EXCLUSION.

This title shall not apply with respect to disputes between the parties to a lease issued pursuant to an authorizing leasing statute regarding the obligations of such lease or the alleged breach thereof.

SEC. 07. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) COVERED ENERGY DECISION.—The term “covered energy decision” means any action or decision by a Federal official regarding the issuance of a covered energy lease.

(2) COVERED ENERGY LEASE.—The term “covered energy lease” means any lease under this Act or under an oil and gas leasing program under this Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today has great potential to create jobs, to boost our economy, and provide our country with new, much-needed sources of energy. But as written, it also has the potential to invite frivolous, duplicative lawsuits filed by outside entities with no real tie to the individual contracts stemming from this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen it happen time and time again: situations in which the community, the developer, and the Federal Government are all on

the same page, but plans are ultimately ground to a halt by activist environmental groups that file lawsuit after lawsuit in order to stop the development in its tracks.

My amendment would stop this cycle as it relates to projects begun under this bill. It would allow individuals and groups not party to a lease under this bill to file a suit once—only once—within 60 days of an official action under the bill. Should a suing entity lose, it would be allowed an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and final resolution would have to be reached within 180 days.

Finally, my amendment would also include a “loser pays” standard, meant to protect taxpayers and discourage the filing of a suit without true legal merit.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill would do much to move our country ahead, but I fear that we will not reach our full potential unless this important language is included.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just simply want to say that I think the amendment adds to this legislation, and I support the legislation.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

I urge support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

To begin with, this amendment creates a major obstacle for parties such as States, municipalities, local entities, and nonprofit organizations from challenging unsound licensing decisions in the courts.

It does this by requiring the losing side in these disputes to pay the legal costs, not just of the prevailing party, but for every intervening party as well. Just imagine what this would mean.

How could a local beach community risk bringing an action knowing that it may have to pay for its own legal costs, let alone the legal costs of all of the parties in the case, which could include some of the Nation's largest oil and gas producers. Without question, this draconian cost-shifting regime will have a chilling effect on the right of individuals, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to challenge licensing decisions that could have devastating effects on their communities.

Sure, the provision allows the losing party to argue that its position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make such an award unjust, but even meeting that standard could require extensive litigation.

This savings provision offers the tiniest of fig leaves. It is clear that the real intent of this provision is to ensure that only the wealthiest members of society will be able to litigate these issues.

Second, this amendment is not necessary. Current law already authorizes a Federal court to sanction a party for filing frivolous actions or for engaging in wrongful conduct. Federal rule of Civil Procedure 11 deems every pleading, motion, and any other paper filed by a party in a Federal proceeding to be a certification by such party: that it is not being presented for an improper purpose; that the claims and legal contentions asserted in the pleadings are warranted by existing law; and that the factual contentions made in the pleading have evidentiary support.

And should the court find that any of those requirements have been violated, the court may impose an appropriate sanction, including requiring the offending party to pay all of the prevailing party's reasonable attorneys' fees and other expenses arising from the violation.

In addition, the court, under certain circumstances, may also impose monetary sanctions against a party who violates rule 11. So, in sum, this amendment is simply not necessary.

Third, this amendment is not only an affront to the independence of the Federal judiciary, but it could seriously disrupt the ability of the courts to meet its obligations to litigants in other pending matters. The amendment does this by setting hard-and-fast deadlines that ignore the complexities of the individual case or the court's schedule. And it requires the court to prioritize these actions over all other pending matters before the court.

Not surprisingly, the Judicial Conference of the U.S. has long opposed legislative efforts to impose specific deadlines and mandate that certain actions be prioritized over others for some very important reasons. By imposing rigid deadlines, measures such as this amendment undermine the effective civil case management and unduly hamper the court's discretion in managing and prioritizing its case docket. Each case should be considered on its own merits without the imposition of artificial deadlines.

Worse yet, this amendment specifically provides that if the district court fails to meet this deadline, the case must be dismissed with prejudice and terminates all rights relating to cause or claim. Just imagine how a defendant could use this provision to its advantage by running the clock through delaying tactics such as employing a multiplicity of procedures and time-consuming discovery demands. This amendment is anti-justice. It must be opposed.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I'm not advocating for “loser pays” in all civil cases. My amendment relates only to these specific cases, in

which an extremist environmental group files suit after suit simply to stop the development of natural resources and energy resources on American soil. Under my amendment, parties to a lease aren't subject to this standard.

Furthermore, my amendment does not undo the ability for members of the community who are concerned about a particular lease to petition the government—State or Federal—during the NEPA process.

Finally, while I understand the concern that “loser pays” harms complainants with the least amount of disposable income, I would simply say that near-record gas prices are harming them and are hurting the most vulnerable in our society, poor people and senior citizens on limited income. In fact, my colleague from Georgia, my good friend, was saying it's unnecessary. But if it's unnecessary, he shouldn't be afraid of this amendment. This is a commonsense amendment, and I urge its support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

□ 0940

AMENDMENT NO. 10, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY
MR. GRAYSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 113-131, as modified by the order of the House on June 27, 2013.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment, as modified, is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. —. STATE RIGHTS AND AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.

Nothing in this Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing, and use of lands beneath navigable waters, and the natural resources within such lands, within its boundaries.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple savings clause amendment of the kind that we include typically, frequently, in almost every bill that's a major bill that passes this House. It says as follows:

Nothing in this Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing, and use of lands beneath navigable waters, and the natural resources within such lands, within its boundaries.

The simple purpose of this is to avoid any implication by this statute that it is taking away any rights of any State, including my State of Florida, where drilling rights are a matter of extreme controversy.

Now, why do we do this? Because of the Constitution, because the supremacy clause in the Constitution says the Federal law is the highest law of the land. And whenever we're dealing with any area, any area at all of the law, where there are states' rights and there are Federal rights, it's incumbent upon us to explain that we are preserving those State rights, not just in this bill but in every bill.

In fact, we are shoring up the provision that exists already in 43 U.S.C. 1311, entitled “Rights of States.”

And why do we need to do that?

Because this is a comprehensive scheme to regulate offshore drilling in this country, and when you establish any comprehensive scheme, you run the risk that a court will determine that you have obliterated, you have annihilated, you have eliminated states' rights. That is what happens when you pass a law that is a comprehensive Federal scheme.

Now, yesterday, we had a similar amendment come up. In that case the vote was a very exciting 213-213 tie vote. And the arguments that were made against the amendment yesterday today simply do not apply.

Yesterday, if you may recall, Mr. Chairman, a map was provided by the opposition to that amendment. The map pointed out that the drilling in that area was limited to offshore drilling on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Well, today, we're dealing with drilling from sea to shining sea, dealing with all of our shores. So that limitation that was promoted yesterday doesn't apply.

Yesterday, there was an argument made at the last minute that, somehow or other, the definition of States in this amendment applied to Mexican states, which was absurd and ridiculous, and yet, it was made against that amendment. All you had to do is look at the definition, not just in the title, but in the chapter and the subchapter of the word “States,” and you would see that the word “States” is defined as limited to the United States of America.

Now, today's bill provides a much greater threat to Federal preemption of State law than yesterday's bill did. In fact, this bill explicitly entangles Federal and State law together in this area under section 1344(a)(2)(F) of this bill. This actually establishes a consultation regarding the States which could be construed as being in lieu of and extinguishing states' rights.

It's a clear error in the drafting of this bill, and my amendment is nec-

essary to protect it. My amendment is necessary to prevent a preemption, through this bill, of states' rights.

This bill clearly, as drafted, conflates Federal and states' rights and would lead to a disastrous preemption of states' rights based upon section 1344(a)(2)(F) alone.

Now, today we have new arguments that have been made against this simple savings provision, and neither one of those arguments carries any weight. One argument that we've already heard is that this bill couldn't possibly preempt states' rights.

Well, in fact, it could possibly preempt states' rights. I've explained to you how that could happen. Any Federal court could look at this bill, reach the conclusion, particularly with regard to the presence of 1344(a)(2)(F), that this is a comprehensive Federal scheme, and it preempts states' rights.

We've never heard any explanation from anyone opposing this amendment as to how it could not preempt states' rights.

Secondly, we've heard an argument which, respectfully, verges on the specious, that this amendment somehow would negate individual rights, and that is completely false, completely without any merit.

In fact, I would venture to say that there has never been a case where a statute or an amendment or a bill that contains the phrase “Nothing in this Act affects the right and power of each State”—I don't know how that could ever be construed as somehow negating individual rights.

Clearly, on its own terms, explicitly, this amendment simply preserves states' rights.

We are in a fundamentally different situation today than we were yesterday because of the presence of section 1344(a)(2)(F) in this bill. There is a far greater need today than there was yesterday with the tie vote to have this amendment here as a savings clause.

I would call, respectfully, upon the chairman of the committee to agree to this amendment today and let us move on.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, here we go again with unnecessary amendments designed to delay the work of Congress in enacting important legislation that would expand U.S. offshore energy production in order to create, once again, millions of new American jobs, to lower energy prices, to grow our economy, and strengthen our national security.

H.R. 2231 is similar to legislation passed last Congress and fully upholds existing states' rights within their boundaries and offshore areas. Nothing

in this bill changes the fundamental 60-year-old relationship between States and the Federal Government enshrined in the Submerged Lands Act or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

This bill is focused on activity in Federal waters and respects States' abilities to control and govern their waters. States' authority is in no way limited or affected by this bill. Existing Federal law protects states' rights over their waters, and boundaries are not changed or amended in this bill. I've now repeated that three times.

The gentleman's amendment is asserted as a simple restatement of these states' rights, though its sponsor admits the principle is not a restatement of existing law, but of the principle—big difference in that, Mr. Chairman, which is where the amendment then raises several serious questions that leads me to oppose its adoption in the form that it is written.

As drafted, the amendment purportedly reflects current law with regards to management of natural resources, but it could effectively usurp the individual private property rights of individuals in favor of State control.

The amendment reads that it is the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing the natural resources within such lands within its boundaries.

States have the right to regulate natural resources, but not outright prohibit development of private property. That's the point here, Mr. Chairman.

In the United States, unlike much of the remainder of the world, natural resources are owned both by the government and private individuals. The right to private property is one of the foundations of our Constitution. Natural resources property rights include the right to own minerals, timber rights, water rights, and those are just a few examples.

Congress should not be endorsing a policy that gives the States sole power to prohibit the development of these rights, and that's what this amendment could do. Such an action, like that embodied in this amendment, could be construed as a massive taking, in violation of the Constitution.

The government can't take property without compensation. The courts have held, including this week, in the gentleman's State of Florida, a Florida case at the Supreme Court that the State taking property or impinging on its fair use requires fair compensation.

Even if a State may not be inclined to fully exercise such authority granted by this amendment, should it become law, simple passage could open the door to lawsuits challenging private property rights. It's for these reasons that I urge a "no" vote on the Grayson amendment.

And Mr. Chairman, at a time when our Nation's economy continues to struggle, we should avoid erecting new barriers to economic activity and private freedoms.

Again, this amendment is unnecessary, as H.R. 2231 fully upholds and it

does not change or diminish or impinge existing states' rights.

How much time do I have left, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I'd like to yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the chairman of the full committee, Representative HASTINGS. And I'll just reinforce the last point he was making.

And I don't believe that the gentleman from Florida intended his language to do this. But it says it is the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing of the natural resources within such lands within its boundaries.

I don't believe it was intended, but this could have the dangerous consequence of trampling on private property rights.

□ 0950

It's been tried in the Fifth Amendment, and that is a vital core principle in our Bill of Rights. And I know that you didn't intend that, but this language could lead to that. For that reason alone, we should reject this amendment. This could have dangerous consequences.

So I agree with the full chairman, the gentleman from Washington. Let's reject this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I just want to make this point in the 15 seconds I have left.

The gentleman from Florida referenced 1334(a)(2)(f). That is not amended or referenced in this bill. So the gentleman's argument that that could somehow play a part in that is simply not true because it's not referenced; it is not amended.

I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 113-131.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. ____ PROVISIONS NOT EFFECTIVE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, section 203 and title III shall have no force or effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a straightforward amendment that is overwhelmingly supported by my constituents, and I hope we can all agree to it. The amendment strikes a harmful and unnecessary provision in the bill that actually mandates new drilling in the sensitive waters off Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties in my district. Whatever the reasons behind this provision, the fact remains that the people most affected—my constituents—don't want new drilling.

My colleagues have heard me before invoke Santa Barbara's devastating 1969 oil spill, and that's because it galvanized central coast residents and actually the entire State of California against more offshore drilling. We were outraged by the damage to the environment, wildlife, and our economy.

We understood the havoc that similar blowouts could wreak on our economy, especially our tourism and our fishing industries. That's why California permanently banned new oil and gas leasing in State waters in 1994. It's why some 24 city and county governments, including both Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, have passed measures banning or requiring voter approval before any new onshore facilities to support offshore drilling can be built. And it's why in 2008, then-Republican Governor Schwarzenegger told President Bush and Congress to oppose new drilling off the west coast. Even the Pentagon has expressed concerns with new drilling in the area.

Mr. Chair, Californians have spoken loud and clear. We do not want more drilling off our shores. I urge my colleagues to join us in striking these harmful and unnecessary provisions from the bill and support the Capps-Brownley-Lowenthal amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, when Juan Cabrillo first sailed up the Santa Barbara Channel in 1542, he noted a massive natural oil slick. That's how vast California's petroleum resources are.

Today, we hear much about the Bakken shale oil formation that has

produced unparalleled prosperity for North Dakota. Yet California's Monterey oil deposit is nearly five times the size of the Bakken field in North Dakota. California also has 1.6 billion barrels of untapped offshore oil in unleased acreage right now that can be reached with slant drilling from onshore. But California's resources are placed off limits by the ideological extremism that is now on full display courtesy of the amendment offered by my colleagues from California. They have had their way in California for a full generation, and I've watched their folly take what once could boast of being America's Golden State and turn it into an economic basket case and a national laughingstock.

California's unemployment rate is the second highest in the Nation at 8.6 percent. North Dakota's is the lowest at 3.2 percent. Yesterday, the average price per gallon of gas in California was \$4.03. In North Dakota, it was \$3.69. Since 2000, California's reliance on foreign oil imports has literally doubled as a percentage and tripled as a volume. They're not helping the environment.

When I grew up in Ventura County 50 years ago, everyone on the coast kept pans of turpentine in their garages to wash off the globs of natural tar that you couldn't avoid as you walked on the beach. The offshore oil development of that era relieved the natural pressure that had polluted the waters of Santa Barbara Channel for centuries, and over several decades the tar disappeared and the beaches have never been cleaner.

Those were also the days when California literally led our Nation's economy. People had high-paying jobs, low energy bills, and families from across America seeking a better future for their children flocked to California. Now those same families flee from California.

Mr. Chairman, if I sound a little bitter, it's because I am. I have watched their policies destroy the promise and prosperity of my Golden State for my children. For God's sake, don't let them destroy our country.

Mrs. CAPPS. I'll just make the quick comment that the suggestion that oil seeps are good for the environment or that more oil drilling would reduce oil seeps is simply bad science. Even the authors of the one study that suggested this might be possible have repudiated its use before Congress.

I am pleased now to yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from coastal California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I thank the gentlewoman from California, who has been an outstanding champion of ocean protection.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It would not only honor the wishes of the Governor of California, but also the vast majority of the Federal and State representatives, especially all those that are closest to where this misguided bill would

not only authorize, but would force the sale of offshore oil and gas leases. These are the people who would bear the greatest risk of any oil spill, which, as we all know, has already occurred in the past in these waters.

As I just said, the underlying bill we are considering today not only just authorizes, but it mandates lease sales in vast portions of the Outer Continental Shelf, including southern California, forcing the Interior Department and the States to accept leases in their backyards, regardless of the opposition from potential impacts. And it not only does that, it bars citizens from properly participating in the process.

What do I mean? This bill lacks meaningful environmental review and a chance for Americans to voice their informed consent by not allowing any consideration of any nonleasing alternative in the NEPA process.

Instead, what does the bill do? It dictates to the public, it dictates to the States, it dictates to the Interior Department, without any of their input, where oil and gas leases will be held. This would occur regardless of whether the public has legitimate concerns or not. Too bad. They're going to drill in our backyard.

Mr. Chair, instead of focusing on dead-end legislation, this body should be preparing for our energy future, which I believe the public will demand more and more.

I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 1 minute remaining.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, this amendment simply ensures that the express will of my constituents and the people of California is respected. I find it ironic that some of the same people in this body who decry the overarching Federal Government seem to have no qualms about forcing new drilling upon a local population directly against its wishes.

□ 1000

The American people are tired of these political games, especially those that put our coasts, our communities, and our way of life at risk. Instead of expanding oil and gas drilling, we should be working together on a responsible, sustainable energy policy for the future.

We can't end our dependence on oil overnight, but we can certainly do more to encourage innovation and clean energy technologies like solar, wind, and biofuels. We can enact better efficiency standards to make the resources we do have last longer, and we can end the billions of dollars in giveaways for Big Oil and finally level the playing field for all types of energy technology.

A clean energy future is good for jobs, it's good for our environment, and

it's good for the American people. This bill is just another recycled bad idea designed to go nowhere.

Doubling down on oil drilling may be good policy for oil companies, but it's terrible policy for the American people. This amendment would help stop these games and stop the reckless expansion of oil drilling off the southern California coast.

I urge my colleagues to respect the will of California's voters and support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this point. The fundamental reason for H.R. 2231 is to expand energy production in American waters. This amendment would put another moratorium; it goes the opposite direction. Furthermore, this amendment would eliminate revenue sharing, which has worked so well in the gulf coast.

But here's the point I want to make specifically about California that was not made by my two colleagues on the other side of the aisle from California. This legislation directs that any offshore drilling should come from existing rigs onshore. That is possible to do, Mr. Chairman, because of the new technologies—horizontal drilling—that the oil industry has done for several years. It works. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the Governor of the State of California, Jerry Brown, has proposed precisely that for State waters.

Now, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle from California didn't mention that—I don't know why they didn't mention it, because their Governor is in favor of that process. What this bill does is simply mirror that by saying we'll do that in Federal waters.

I think my colleague from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) put it in a very good way: California, like the United States, needs a jump-start in the economy. The best way to do that is through energy production, providing a certainty of energy for a growing economy in the future.

With that, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 113-131 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. GRAYSON of Florida.

Amendment No. 11 by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 235, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

AYES—183

Andrews	Eshoo	Lynch
Bachmann	Esty	Maffei
Barber	Farr	Maloney,
Beatty	Fattah	Carolyn
Becerra	Foster	Markey
Bera (CA)	Frankel (FL)	Matsui
Bishop (NY)	Fudge	McCollum
Blumenauer	Gabbard	McDermott
Bonomici	Garamendi	McGovern
Brady (PA)	Garcia	McNerney
Braley (IA)	Grayson	Meeks
Brown (FL)	Green, Al	Meng
Brownley (CA)	Grijalva	Michaud
Bustos	Gutiérrez	Miller, George
Butterfield	Hahn	Moore
Capps	Hanabusa	Moran
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (FL)
Cárdenas	Heck (WA)	Nadler
Carney	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano
Carlson (IN)	Higgins	Neal
Cartwright	Himes	Negrete McLeod
Castor (FL)	Holt	Nolan
Castro (TX)	Honda	O'Rourke
Chu	Horsford	Pallone
Cicilline	Hoyer	Pascarell
Clarke	Huffman	Pastor (AZ)
Clay	Israel	Payne
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Pelosi
Clyburn	Jeffries	Peters (CA)
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Peters (MI)
Connolly	Johnson, E. B.	Pingree (ME)
Conyers	Keating	Pocan
Cooper	Kelly (IL)	Polis
Courtney	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Crowley	Kildee	Quigley
Cummings	Kilmer	Rahall
Davis (CA)	Kind	Rangel
Davis, Danny	Kirkpatrick	Reichert
DeFazio	Kuster	Roybal-Allard
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
Delaney	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Rush
DelBene	Levin	Ryan (OH)
Deutch	Lewis	Sánchez, Linda
Dingell	Loeb	T.
Doggett	Lofgren	Sanchez, Loretta
Doyle	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Duckworth	Lowey	Schakowsky
Edwards	Lujan Grisham	Schiff
Ellison	(NM)	Schneider
Engel	Lujan, Ben Ray	Schrader
Enyart	(NM)	Schwartz

Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishke
Bentivolio
Billirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fleishchmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene

Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez

NOES—235

Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Hinojosa
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson

NOT VOTING—16

Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Gohmert
Goodlatte

Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Titus
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

McMorris
Rodgers

Nunes
Perlmutter

Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1035

Mr. MEEHAN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 299, had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 202, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

AYES—217

Aderholt	Duffy	Kelly (PA)
Alexander	Duncan (SC)	King (IA)
Amodei	Duncan (TN)	Kingston
Bachmann	Ellmers	Kinzinger (IL)
Bachus	Farenthold	Kline
Barletta	Fleischmann	Labrador
Barr	Fleming	LaMalfa
Barton	Flores	Lamborn
Benishke	Forbes	Lance
Bentivolio	Fortenberry	Lankford
Bilirakis	Foxx	Latham
Black	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Long
Bonner	Garamendi	Lucas
Boustany	Gardner	Luetkemeyer
Brady (TX)	Garrett	Lummis
Bridenstine	Gerlach	Marchant
Brooks (AL)	Gibbs	Marino
Brooks (IN)	Gingrey (GA)	Massie
Broun (GA)	Gohmert	Matheson
Buchanan	Gosar	McCarthy (CA)
Bucshon	Gowdy	McCaul
Burgess	Granger	McClintock
Calvert	Graves (GA)	McHenry
Camp	Graves (MO)	McKeon
Cantor	Griffin (AR)	McKinley
Capito	Guthrie	Meadows
Carter	Hall	Meehan
Cassidy	Hanna	Messer
Chabot	Harper	Mica
Chaffetz	Harris	Miller (FL)
Coffman	Hartzler	Miller (MI)
Cole	Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary
Collins (GA)	Heck (NV)	Mullin
Collins (NY)	Hensarling	Mulvaney
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (PA)
Cook	Holding	Neugebauer
Cotton	Hudson	Noem
Cramer	Huelskamp	Nugent
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Nunnelee
Crenshaw	Hultgren	Olson
Culberson	Hunter	Palazzo
Daines	Hurt	Paulsen
Davis, Rodney	Issa	Pearce
Denham	Jenkins	Perry
Dent	Johnson (OH)	Peterson
DeSantis	Johnson, Sam	Petri
DesJarlais	Jordan	Pittenger
Diaz-Balart	Joyce	Pitts

Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan

Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton

Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Fitzpatrick
Goodlatte
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)

McMorris
Rodgers
Nunes
Perlmutter

Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Rice (SC)

Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)

Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

□ 1040

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chair, I regret that I was detained at the beginning of the vote series on June 28, 2013 during votes on amendments to H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act. Had I been present, my intention was to vote “no” on the DeFazio Amendment and “yes” on the Broun amendment. Again, I regret that I was detained.

AMENDMENT NO. 10, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY
MR. GRAYSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 210, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—209

NOES—202

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Galleo
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene

Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Farr
Fincher

NOT VOTING—15

NOES—210

Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Roe (TN)
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce

Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Bass	Fitzpatrick	Nunes
Bishop (UT)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Campbell	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Coble	McMorris	Young (FL)
Farr	Rodgers	
Fincher	Napolitano	

□ 1046

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment, as modified, was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 300—Brown (GA) Amendment 301—Grayson (FL) Amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 300 on Brown; “yes” rollcall No. 301 on Grayson.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 241, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

AYES—176

Andrews	Doggett	Kirkpatrick
Barber	Doyle	Kuster
Beatty	Duckworth	Langevin
Becerra	Edwards	Larsen (WA)
Bera (CA)	Ellison	Larson (CT)
Bishop (NY)	Engel	Lee (CA)
Blumenauer	Enyart	Lewis
Bonamici	Eshoo	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Esty	Loeb sack
Braley (IA)	Farr	Lofgren
Brown (FL)	Fattah	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Foster	Lowey
Bustos	Frankel (FL)	Lujan Grisham
Butterfield	Fudge	(NM)
Capps	Gabbard	Luján, Ben Ray
Capuano	Garamendi	(NM)
Cárdenas	Garcia	Lynch
Carney	Grayson	Maffei
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Maloney,
Cartwright	Gutiérrez	Carolyn
Castor (FL)	Hahn	Markey
Castro (TX)	Hanabusa	Matsui
Chu	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Ciilline	Heck (WA)	McDermott
Clarke	Higgins	McGovern
Clay	Himes	McNerney
Cleaver	Hinojosa	Meeks
Clyburn	Holt	Meng
Cohen	Honda	Miller, George
Connolly	Horsford	Moore
Conyers	Hoyer	Moran
Courtney	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Crowley	Israel	Nadler
Cummings	Jackson Lee	Neal
Davis (CA)	Jeffries	Negrete McLeod
Davis, Danny	Johnson (GA)	Nolan
DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.	O'Rourke
DeGette	Keating	Pallone
Delaney	Kelly (IL)	Pascarell
DeLauro	Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)
DelBene	Kildee	Payne
Deutch	Kilmer	Pelosi
Dingell	Kind	Peters (CA)

Peters (MI)	Schiff	Titus
Pingree (ME)	Schneider	Tonko
Pocan	Schrader	Tsongas
Polis	Schwartz	Van Hollen
Price (NC)	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Quigley	Scott, David	Veasey
Rahall	Serrano	Velázquez
Rangel	Sewell (AL)	Visclosky
Roybal-Allard	Shea-Porter	Walz
Ruiz	Sinema	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Sires	Schultz
Rush	Slaughter	Watt
Ryan (OH)	Speier	Waxman
Sánchez, Linda T.	Swalwell (CA)	Welch
Sanchez, Loretta	Takano	Wilson (FL)
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	
	Tierney	

NOES—241

Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Paulsen
Alexander	Graves (MO)	Pearce
Amash	Green, Al	Perry
Amodei	Green, Gene	Peterson
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Petri
Barletta	Griffith (VA)	Pittenger
Barr	Grimm	Pitts
Barrow (GA)	Guthrie	Poe (TX)
Barton	Hall	Pompeo
Benishak	Hanna	Posey
Bentivolio	Harper	Price (GA)
Bilirakis	Harris	Radel
Bishop (GA)	Hartzler	Reed
Black	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Blackburn	Heck (NV)	Renacci
Bonner	Hensarling	Ribble
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Brady (TX)	Holding	Richmond
Bridenstine	Hudson	Rigell
Brooks (AL)	Huelskamp	Roby
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Hultgren	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Hurt	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Issa	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Jenkins	Rokita
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Rooney
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Capito	Jones	Roskam
Carter	Jordan	Ross
Cassidy	Joyce	Rothfus
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Royce
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Runyan
Coffman	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Cole	Kingston	Salmon
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger (IL)	Sanford
Collins (NY)	Kline	Scalise
Conaway	Labrador	Schock
Cook	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Cooper	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Costa	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Cotton	Lankford	Sessions
Cramer	Latham	Shimkus
Crawford	Latta	Shuster
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Simpson
Cuellar	Long	Smith (MO)
Culberson	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Daines	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Denham	Maloney, Sean	Southerland
Dent	Marchant	Stewart
DeSantis	Marino	Stivers
DesJarlais	Massie	Stockman
Diaz-Balart	Matheson	Stutzman
Duffy	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Thornberry
Ellmers	McHenry	Tiberi
Farenthold	McIntyre	Tipton
Fleischmann	McKeon	Turner
Fleming	McKinley	Upton
Flores	Meadows	Valadao
Forbes	Meehan	Vela
Fortenberry	Messer	Wagner
Fox	Mica	Walberg
Franks (AZ)	Michaud	Walden
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Walorski
Gallego	Miller (MI)	Waters
Gardner	Miller, Gary	Weber (TX)
Garrett	Mullin	Webster (FL)
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Wenstrup
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Westmoreland
Gibson	Neugebauer	Whitfield
Gingrey (GA)	Noem	Williams
Gohmert	Nugent	Wilson (SC)
Goodlatte	Nunnelee	Wittman
Gosar	Olson	Wolf
Gowdy	Owens	
Granger	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—17

Bachus	Fitzpatrick	Napolitano
Bass	Kaptur	Nunes
Bishop (UT)	Levin	Perlmutter
Campbell	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman
Coble	McMorris	Smith (WA)
Fincher	Rodgers	Young (FL)

□ 1050

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 302 Capps Amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably absent earlier today during rollcall vote 302. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall vote 302, the Capps amendment to H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 274, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**SEC. 01. PROHIBITION ON DRILLING FOR OIL OR GAS UNDERNEATH THE GREAT LAKES.**

Nothing in Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the prohibition on issuance of oil and gas leases for new oil and gas slant, directional, or offshore drilling in or under one or more of the Great Lakes established by section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 42 U.S.C. 13368 note).

SEC. 02. BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENT AND PROHIBITION ON OUTSOURCING OF AMERICAN JOBS.

Each oil and gas leasing program issued pursuant to this Act, and each lease issued pursuant to this Act or such a program, shall encourage each major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) that obtains such a lease—

(1) to use only materials made in the United States in drilling operations; and

(2) to avoid outsourcing American jobs.

Mr. FLORES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

I rise to offer this motion to recommend to ensure, first, that one of our Nation's most important natural resources, our Great Lakes basin, is protected from untenable energy exploitation risk; and, second, that as we explore additional ways to boost domestic energy production, we do so with an appropriate emphasis on creating jobs here in America.

Our Great Lakes are truly unique. Within these lakes sit 95 percent of the United States' surface water and 20 percent of the world's surface water. Straddling the United States and Canada, the Great Lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Ontario and Erie—have more than 10,000 miles of coastline, touching eight States: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Not only a critical source of drinking water, the lakes are integral to the country for transportation, power generation, and recreational opportunity. Over 30 million Americans in cities, towns, and rural communities depend on the Great Lakes for their lives and livelihoods.

In fact, according to the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan, taken as a whole, the Great Lakes region economy would be the second largest economy in the world, second only to that of the United States.

The Great Lakes support an incredible biodiversity, including almost 200 species of native fish and scores of species found nowhere else in the world. In

short, as one of our Nation's greatest treasures, we cannot put the Great Lakes at risk from oil and gas drilling of any kind.

My amendment is quite simple and straightforward. With it, I only seek to ensure that the Great Lakes will remain protected and off-limits from unjustifiable environmental risk. It safeguards Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario from potentially detrimental and irreversible harm and provides necessary protections against potentially irresponsible exploitation of our natural resources.

In my own State, the Great Lakes annually contribute over \$200 billion in economic activity for Illinois. Lake Michigan alone provides drinking water for 7 million Illinois residents. It brings 20 million visitors annually to Illinois, supports 33,000 jobs, and generates \$3.2 billion in economic activity.

As we explore ways for the United States to become more energy independent, we cannot lose sight of the importance of protecting our environment and establishing commonsense rules of where and how we can effectively, safely utilize our natural resources.

Preserving the prohibition on drilling the Great Lakes provides economic security to thousands of businesses, large and small, that depend on the lakes every day for trade, recreation, and tourism. It also protects the health of our communities and the health of our wildlife.

Let me be clear: the underlying legislation, while focusing on drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf, has other provisions that relate to domestic energy production and may, when implemented, have implications for the Great Lakes.

The bill specifically restricts oil and gas leasing in the eastern Gulf of Mexico and should also include a restriction on new oil and gas leasing in the Great Lakes basin. This clarifying amendment is, therefore, necessary to ensure that our energy policy does not compromise our Great Lakes ecosystem, does not threaten our single greatest fresh water supply, and does not unduly put our Great Lakes basin economy at unwarranted risk.

In addition to protecting the Great Lakes, the amendment I am proposing today would also encourage companies seeking leases to drill for oil and gas found in America to use materials and products made in America.

□ 1100

This additional provision will ensure that U.S. oil and gas resources will benefit American workers, as well as provide new business opportunities for American manufacturers. As we pursue a diversified energy portfolio, we must continue to ensure that America's natural resources benefit the American people and are not unfairly diverted to the benefit of foreign suppliers and foreign workers.

Mr. Speaker, the essential provisions of this amendment will only improve the underlying bill, while protecting Americans' jobs and our environment. I strongly urge my colleagues to support these commonsense changes.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. I rise in strong opposition to this motion. This motion epitomizes what's wrong with Washington Democrats' energy and economic plan.

Let's start with the obvious: the Great Lakes are not part of the Outer Continental Shelf. The second thing is current law already provides for offshore drilling to be done, using America's goods and service wherever practical. So their empty argument doesn't make any sense at all.

But more importantly, Mr. Speaker, this week offers a true contrast between two visions for how to fuel our economy and to build manufacturing jobs. One vision was laid out by the President earlier this week. While we are currently in the midst of a transformation in the way we produce American energy cleanly, affordably, abundantly, and responsibly through the use of new and improving technology, how does the administration respond? By declaring a war on coal and picking winners and losers in energy production, both of which have been an assault on job creators, especially for American manufacturing.

Even as we've been debating this bill, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have responded by attempting to drown offshore production with more regulations and declarations that make it more difficult to achieve energy independence by 2020, thus, killing tens of thousands of American jobs that could be created.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another vision of how we can energize America through the responsible production of our resources and create American jobs. That vision does not include ill-advised regulations that ignore the effects on the pocketbooks of hardworking American families. It does not include programs where political appointees and bureaucrats can decide who can and cannot produce energy at the expense of hardworking taxpayer dollars. And, most importantly, it does not include administrative attempts to implement a backdoor cap-and-trade regime to fulfill the President's original goal, where "electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket."

This new vision, our vision, builds off what the private sector has done in revolutionizing how oil and can be produced. It takes stock of what laws this Congress has passed and the regulations this administration has promulgated, and then we ask ourselves? What can we do to make America truly energy independent? What can we do to make it easier for the job creators to

actually create jobs that grow healthy American families?

This House is working to achieve this vision now, offering solutions to take advantage of the innovative, job-creating, and cost-reducing energy resurgence that is going on across America to fuel the next generation of American manufacturing. We have passed hydropower bills out of this house. We passed the popular Keystone XL pipeline bill. Today, we will pass a bill for responsible offshore energy production. And this is just the beginning. This House, through the leadership of my good friend from Washington, Chairman DOC HASTINGS, will continue to bring bills through committee and to the House floor that will embrace American resources and that will get the government out of the way of producing them.

By producing American energy, we are just starting. We must harness these same technological advances to achieve even greater economic opportunity and job creation through the distribution of this energy and, most importantly, creating an environment where we can start making things in America again.

We know that the cost of energy is one of the most important factors that determine where plants are built and if jobs are created. So we know that cheaper energy means higher-paying American jobs.

I often see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle on this floor with a big sign that says, "Make It in America." We agree. So instead of standing next to a slogan or getting behind the same rhetoric as the President, I urge my colleagues to work toward a vision, a vision of jobs and energy security and a greater standard of living that all Americans are desperately seeking. This is how we really take action for our kids, as compared to the empty rhetoric of the White House.

The American people want us to create results-oriented solutions of what America can do, not the tired liberal rhetoric of what America can't do. We will not sit idly by as the President lays down his vision of new regulations, producing uncertainty for American energy workers and American families that could stamp back our Nation's energy and economic revolution.

Remember the results of the President's last energy plan:

Number one, greatly reduced access to offshore areas and public lands;

Number two, programs like Solyndra, where he "invested" \$26 billion of money from hardworking taxpayers to produce only 2,300 jobs, at a cost of \$11.5 million per job;

Number three, the shutdown of 20 percent of our coal-fired electricity generation and the loss of paychecks for thousands of American families.

His latest energy plan is more of the same types of action that he wants to do to destroy the futures of our kids and grandkids.

Mr. Speaker, we will work toward energy security, and I urge a "no" vote on the motion to recommit and a "yes" vote on the underlying legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered, and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 195, noes 225, answered "present" 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—195

Andrews	Fudge	McGovern
Barber	Gabbard	McIntyre
Barrow (GA)	Gallego	McNerney
Beatty	Garamendi	Meeks
Becerra	Garcia	Meng
Bera (CA)	Grayson	Michaud
Bishop (GA)	Green, Al	Miller, George
Bishop (NY)	Green, Gene	Moore
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Moran
Bonamici	Gutiérrez	Murphy (FL)
Brady (PA)	Hahn	Nadler
Braley (IA)	Hanabusa	Napolitano
Brown (FL)	Hastings (FL)	Neal
Brownley (CA)	Heck (WA)	Negrete McLeod
Bustos	Higgins	Nolan
Butterfield	Himes	O'Rourke
Capps	Hinojosa	Owens
Capuano	Holt	Pallone
Cárdenas	Honda	Pascarell
Carney	Horsford	Pastor (AZ)
Carson (IN)	Hoyer	Payne
Cartwright	Huffman	Pelosi
Castor (FL)	Israel	Peters (CA)
Castro (TX)	Jackson Lee	Peters (MI)
Chu	Jeffries	Peterson
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)
Clarke	Johnson, E. B.	Pocan
Clay	Keating	Polis
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)
Clyburn	Kennedy	Quigley
Cohen	Kildee	Rahall
Connolly	Kilmer	Rangel
Conyers	Kind	Richmond
Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Courtney	Kuster	Ruiz
Crowley	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
Davis (CA)	Lee (CA)	Sánchez, Linda
Davis, Danny	Levin	T.
DeFazio	Lewis	Sanchez, Loretta
DeGette	Lipinski	Sarbanes
Delaney	Loebbeck	Schakowsky
DeLauro	Lofgren	Schiff
DelBene	Lowenthal	Schneider
Deutch	Lowe	Schrader
Dingell	Lujan Grisham	Schwartz
Doggett	(NM)	Scott (VA)
Doyle	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott, David
Duckworth	(NM)	Serrano
Edwards	Lynch	Sewell (AL)
Ellison	Maffei	Shea-Porter
Engel	Maloney,	Sherman
Enyart	Carolyn	Sinema
Eshoo	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Esty	Markey	Slaughter
Farr	Matheson	Speier
Fattah	Matsui	Swalwell (CA)
Foster	McCollum	Takano
Frankel (FL)	McDermott	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas

Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—225

Aderholt	Graves (MO)	Pittenger
Alexander	Griffin (AR)	Pitts
Amash	Griffith (VA)	Poe (TX)
Amodei	Grimm	Pompeo
Bachmann	Guthrie	Posey
Bachus	Hall	Price (GA)
Barletta	Hanna	Radel
Barr	Harper	Reed
Barton	Harris	Reichert
Bentivolio	Hartzler	Renacci
Billirakis	Hastings (WA)	Ribble
Black	Heck (NV)	Rice (SC)
Blackburn	Hensarling	Rigell
Bonner	Herrera Beutler	Roby
Boustany	Holding	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Bridenstine	Huelskamp	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (MI)
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Rokita
Buchanan	Hurt	Rooney
Bucshon	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jenkins	Roskam
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Ross
Camp	Johnson, Sam	Rothfus
Cantor	Jones	Royce
Capito	Jordan	Runyan
Carter	Joyce	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Chabot	King (IA)	Sanford
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Scalise
Coffman	Kingston	Schock
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Schweikert
Collins (GA)	Kline	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	LaMalfa	Sessions
Cook	Lamborn	Shimkus
Costa	Lance	Shuster
Cotton	Lankford	Simpson
Cramer	Latham	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Latta	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	Long	Smith (TX)
Daines	Lucas	Southerland
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Denham	Lummis	Stivers
Dent	Marchant	Stockman
DeSantis	Marino	Stutzman
DesJarlais	Massie	Terry
Diaz-Balart	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	McCauley	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Tiberi
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Tipton
Ellmers	McKeon	Turner
Farenthold	McKinley	Upton
Fleischmann	Meadows	Valadao
Fleming	Meehan	Wagner
Flores	Messer	Walberg
Forbes	Mica	Walden
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Walorski
Fox	Miller (MI)	Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Webster (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Wenstrup
Gardner	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Garrett	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Gerlach	Neugebauer	Williams
Gibbs	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Gibson	Nugent	Wittman
Gingrey (GA)	Nunnelee	Wolf
Gohmert	Olson	Womack
Goodlatte	Palazzo	Woodall
Gosar	Paulsen	Yoder
Gowdy	Pearce	Yoho
Granger	Perry	Young (AK)
Graves (GA)	Petri	Young (IN)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Benishak

NOT VOTING—13

Bass	Fitzpatrick	Nunes
Bishop (UT)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Campbell	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Coble	McMorris	Young (FL)
Fincher	Rodgers	

□ 1114

Mr. PETERSON changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 186, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—235

Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	Murphy (PA)
Alexander	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Amash	Goodlatte	Noem
Amodel	Gosar	Nugent
Bachmann	Gowdy	Nunnelee
Bachus	Granger	Olson
Barletta	Graves (GA)	Owens
Barr	Graves (MO)	Palazzo
Barrow (GA)	Green, Al	Paulsen
Barton	Green, Gene	Pearce
Benishek	Griffin (AR)	Perry
Bentivolio	Griffith (VA)	Peterson
Bilirakis	Grimm	Petri
Bishop (GA)	Guthrie	Pittenger
Black	Hall	Pitts
Blackburn	Hanna	Poe (TX)
Bonner	Harper	Pompeo
Boustany	Harris	Posey
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Price (GA)
Bridenstine	Hastings (WA)	Radel
Brooks (AL)	Heck (NV)	Rahall
Brooks (IN)	Hensarling	Reed
Brown (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Reichert
Buchanan	Holding	Renacci
Bucshon	Hudson	Ribble
Burgess	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Calvert	Huizenga (MI)	Richmond
Camp	Hultgren	Rigell
Cantor	Hunter	Roby
Capito	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Carter	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Cassidy	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (MI)
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Coffman	Jones	Rokita
Cole	Jordan	Rooney
Collins (GA)	Joyce	Ros-Lehtinen
Collins (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Conaway	King (IA)	Ross
Cook	King (NY)	Rothfus
Cooper	Kingston	Royce
Costa	Kinzinger (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Cotton	Kline	Salmon
Cramer	Labrador	Scalise
Crawford	LaMalfa	Schock
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Schweikert
Cuellar	Lankford	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Daines	Latta	Sessions
Davis, Rodney	Long	Shimkus
Denham	Lucas	Shuster
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
DeSantis	Lummis	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Smith (TX)
Duffy	Massie	Southerland
Duncan (SC)	Matheson	Stewart
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Stivers
Ellmers	McCaul	Stockman
Farenthold	McClintock	Stutzman
Fleischmann	McHenry	Terry
Fleming	McIntyre	Thompson (MS)
Flores	McKeon	Thompson (PA)
Forbes	McKinley	Thornberry
Fortenberry	Meadows	Tiberi
Fox	Meehan	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Turner
Gallo	Mica	Upton
Gardner	Miller (FL)	Valadao
Garrett	Miller (MI)	Vela
Gerlach	Miller, Gary	Wagner
Gibbs	Mullin	Walberg
Gibson	Mulvaney	Walden

Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield

Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall

NOES—186

Andrews
Barber
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownlie (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Grijalva
Gutiérrez

Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markay
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod

Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 300 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. Broun of Georgia Amendment No. 9, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 301 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. Grayson of Florida Amendment No. 10, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 302 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Ms. Capps of California Amendment No. 11, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 303 on H.R. 2231, on Motion to Recommit with Instructions, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 304 on H.R. 2231, on Passage, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SALMON). The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2231, the clerk is authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 324. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

H.R. 1151. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2383. An act to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the "Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge".

□ 1120

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 299 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon Amendment No. 8, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Fincher

Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris
Rodgers

Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

PUT POLITICS ASIDE AND ACT ON STUDENT LOAN RATES

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, student loan rates are set to double on Monday. It has been a month since the House passed the Smarter Solutions for Students Act that would stop this doubling of rates.

At a time when we need to restore people's faith in government, the Senate adjourned last night and failed to prevent this from happening. This is extremely harmful to the students in Illinois and across the Nation. Student loan rates should not be held hostage by Members of Congress to advance their own political agendas.

The House's solution takes Washington politics out of the equation and is a long-term fix that moves student loans to a market-based interest rate. It even echoes the President's plan.

Speaking to students in my district, I have heard their concerns about the rising costs of education. Jeni, a student from Batavia, told me that she would like to expand on the education she has received at Northern Illinois University but is already concerned about loan payments when she graduates.

She is not alone. This is a crisis that will further cripple our economy's recovery.

I call on the President to step up and provide the leadership needed. Let's urge the Senate to act. Join the House and take Washington politics out of students' wallets and stand up for tomorrow's economy.

HONORING SHEA GOULDD

(Ms. FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased today to recognize a remarkable high school student who was recently named the "Young Entrepreneur of the Year" by the National Federation of Independent Business.

At age 14, Shea Gould made a cheesecake that caused a sensation in her neighborhood. One cheesecake led to another, and Shea's bakery was born in Delray Beach, Florida.

Today, Shea is a successful small business owner and a standout student, balancing calculus and chemistry at Spanish River High School with measuring cups and mixing bowls at her bakery.

Headed to college at Washington University this fall, we cannot wait to see the next great step for this young entrepreneur's career.

Congratulations, Shea, on your well-deserved recognition. You have made your family and community proud and we wish you the very best.

WELCOME, KADEN—THE NEWEST MEMBER OF THE WOMACK FAMILY

(Mr. WOMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the newest member of the Womack family—the birth of Kaden Houston Womack, late Thursday. He is the son of Phillip and Kaylee, and the grandson of Kathy Vance and Earl Vance and STEVE and Terri Womack.

At 5 pounds and 10 ounces, Kaden entered this world completely oblivious to the difficult and complex issues facing our Nation and, indeed, the world. Like every newborn in America, Kaden should have a clear path to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But Mr. Speaker, instead he inherits about \$50,000 of debt that he had absolutely nothing to do with in its creation.

That's a challenge we must overcome. It is simply unacceptable—downright irresponsible—for these innocent babies to face growing up paying for our extravagance.

This grandpa is grateful Kaden was born to good personal health, and this grandpa will continue to do his part in Congress to ensure a bright and sustainable future for his generation.

To my newest grandson: Welcome, Kaden. Happy birthday.

CLIMATE CHANGE

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition and the Safe Climate Caucus, I rise to call for urgent congressional action on climate change.

This week, President Obama released a Climate Action Plan. While it makes important steps toward reversing the trend on carbon pollution, congressional action is necessary to get the job done.

Climate change continues to affect our communities through severe events like extreme heat, floods, and superstorms.

For so many African Americans and communities of color, the impact of climate change is real and present. They bear the brunt of the effects of pollution, toxic dump sites, and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to higher rates of asthma and a greater vulnerability to natural disasters.

Yet, instead of working with Democrats to address climate change and promote job creation, Republicans voted on a bill to expand unsafe drilling and make Big Oil even bigger.

That is exactly the wrong approach. Domestic energy production is already booming. The American people are waiting for real action on climate issues. We owe it to our children and

future generations to act now on climate change.

□ 1130

EMILY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Emily Whitehead is a young girl from Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. Emily wants to be a veterinarian when she grows up. She loves writing and her dog, Lucy.

At the age of 5, Emily was diagnosed with leukemia. She worked through multiple different treatments. Unfortunately, in 2011, she relapsed. Emily received chemotherapy for months and was scheduled for a bone marrow transplant in 2012, but she relapsed just 2 weeks before the transplant date. Unable to get back into remission, doctors told Emily's parents there were no options left.

The family decided to take a chance. They traveled across the State to enroll her in a clinical trial at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Emily would be the first child in the world to receive modified trained cells, or T-cells, to fight her cancer. By May of 2012, Emily was in remission. The treatment had worked.

I want to thank Emily and her family for making it to Capitol Hill last week. This body needed to hear her story and about the medical research and innovation that saved Emily's life.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. I rise today to remind us that, on Tuesday, the Supreme Court struck down a critical part of the Voting Rights Act—some would say the heart of that act.

I also remind us that it was almost 50 years ago that President Johnson echoed across this Congress and this Nation for us to open our polling places to all people, to allow all men and women regardless of their skin color to be able to vote, to extend the rights to vote to every citizen in this land, because, as he so eloquently stated, this was not a constitutional issue.

So I ask this Congress, this year, to express our discontentment with what has happened to the Voting Rights Act through the Supreme Court.

IT'S THE FOURTH OF JULY

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there were 56 of them. They pledged their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor in the signing of the document that proclaimed that all people are endowed

by their Creator with certain, absolute rights—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness—and governments are instituted to preserve those rights.

It was Philadelphia.

It was July 4, 1776.

It was the Declaration of Independence.

Then, after 8 years of war, this “rabble,” as the British called the colonists, defeated King George III.

We went our own way.

“Independence”—I like the sound of that word. It means that we the people have rule over government, and government will be our servant rather than our being government’s serf.

Liberty, freedom, independence. These three noble words are a reality in this, the greatest of all nations. As a Son of the American Revolution, I thank the patriots who gave us independence.

So, Mr. Speaker, next week on this special day, fly the flag, listen to the band play “Stars and Stripes Forever,” and thank the good Lord for shedding His grace on the United States of America.

And that’s just the way it is.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE BIRTHRIGHTS

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, none of us get to where we are by ourselves.

I was very proud to see the former chairperson of the Financial Services Committee, Chairperson Frank, who is no longer with Congress, not only address DOMA, but also address section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by way of section 4 and the importance of it.

Human rights are birthrights. They are rights that courts can recognize they should not deny. What the Court did with DOMA was correct. I support the dignity of human beings to have equal opportunities in the greatest country in the world.

I thank Chairman Frank, and I want him to know that he stands with us, and I stand with him, and I stand with all persons who are being discriminated against in an invidious way. Human rights cannot be denied, because they are birthrights.

LEAVE NOBODY BEHIND

(Mr. NUGENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday marks the fourth year since Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl was reported missing in action in Afghanistan.

It is on this sober occasion that veterans and concerned citizens across the United States will appeal to their government, asking those who have the means to find every unaccounted soldier, sailor, airman, marine, or guardsman and bring them home.

Currently, less than 1 percent of the American population serves in the Armed Forces at any time. Though their sacrifice is great, many Americans are not touched by this on a personal level because the numbers of our servicemembers are so few.

The men and women who step between us and those who would harm us are young, but they are brave and they are strong, so it’s easy to forget that they are so young, filled with an ambition, passion, honor—and a full life ahead of them with unrestrained potential.

Our troops are the children of concerned parents. Many of them are also parents of scared children, and that collective fear is endured by every family left behind. When warfighters do not come home, when they are held as captives or their whereabouts are unknown, the strain on loved ones is unbearable.

All three of my sons are highly capable and well-trained soldiers, but every time they deploy, I worry about when they are away.

My wife and I know the anxiety of Blue Star parents. Our hearts and prayers go out to Gold Star parents, but I cannot imagine what it is to not know the condition or fate of a child missing in action or held as a prisoner of war. So it is today that we recognize the solemn responsibility a Nation has to servicemembers and their families.

Congressman ANDREWS and I join with our Senate colleagues in this bipartisan, bicameral resolution: to support the military’s efforts to rescue or recover every warfighter; to remind the American people and their elected representatives of our national responsibility to the families of those who protect us; and to assure every member of the Armed Forces—past, present, and future—that we leave nobody behind.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that those here remember Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl.

STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 2 days, at midnight, by law, the interest rates for the subsidized Stafford student loan program will double, from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, raising interest rates for 7.5 million college students at exactly the time they are taking out loans for next fall’s semester.

What a terrible statement about this Congress that we failed to move forward with legislation to protect those rates. My legislation, H.R. 1595, which had 195 discharge signatures, would have protected that rate.

Again, the leadership of this House turned a deaf ear and insisted that their bill, passed on May 23, somehow protected those college students. The Congressional Budget Office looked at that bill that passed that day, and it concluded that that bill was worse

than doing nothing and allowing the rates to double to 6.8 percent. It is, again, a bill which will put kids into a variable rate system that, over time, we know will be higher than 6.8 percent.

I think of the disgust that America will feel on July 1 when they see that a critical need—higher education—was overlooked and ignored on top of the failure to turn off sequester and to pass a farm bill. It is time for this Congress to act and to protect the lower interest rates for America’s college students.

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

At this time, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to my good friend from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL TODD CLARK

Mr. FLORES. I thank Mr. GOHMERT for yielding to me for a very special few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, on June 8, America lost Army Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark in the war on terror. Lieutenant Colonel Clark was killed in action during an attack at an Army base in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark was a native of New York, and he attended college in Texas. His father, Jack, was also an Army colonel. Todd was in Junior ROTC while in high school, and, upon graduation, he attended Texas A&M University, where he joined Company B-2 of the Corps of Cadets.

At the time of his tragic death, he was a brigade level advisor for the 10th Mountain Division. During his Army career, he would serve on five separate deployments in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. During his 17 years of service to our country, Lieutenant Colonel Clark earned many awards and decorations, including the following:

Three Bronze Star Medals; the Purple Heart; two Meritorious Service Medals; the Army Commendation with combat distinguishing device “V”; four Army Commendation Medals; three Army Achievement Medals; the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal; the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star; the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; the Kosovo Campaign Medal with Bronze Service Star; two Afghanistan Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star; four Iraq Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star; the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal; the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; the Korea Defense Service Medal; the Army Service Ribbon; three Overseas Service Ribbons; the NATO Medal—Kosovo; the NATO Medal—Combat Action Badge; and the Basic Parachutist Badge.

□ 1140

At the conclusion of his current tour, Lieutenant Colonel Clark's next assignment was to come back to Texas. He was thrilled to be chosen to be the executive officer, or essentially the second-in-command, of the Corps of Cadets' ROTC program at his alma mater, Texas A&M University.

On Friday, June 21, Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark was laid to rest at the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Lieutenant Colonel Clark. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding soldier, husband, and father. We thank him and his family for their service and sacrifice for our country.

His sacrifice reflects the words of Jesus in John 15:13, where Jesus said:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man will lay down his life for his friends.

I ask that everyone remember to pray often for our country during these difficult times. Please pray for our military men and women who protect us from threats abroad, and please pray for our first responders who protect us from threats here at home.

God bless our military men and women and God bless America.

And I thank my good friend from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. FLORES.

Colonel Clark was a great American. He was a great Aggie. He was just a great man. And I appreciate that tribute to him.

Now, my friend from Texas from the Houston area wished to do a 1-minute, so I will yield to my friend from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for such time as she may consume.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I want to thank my colleague from Texas publicly for his commitment to the United States military and certainly for work that we collaborated on to work with a young soldier. We are always interested in making sure that our soldiers and their families have justice and access to justice. So thank you, Congressman, for your leadership on that issue.

And let me thank you for the brief time that I will utilize today and to indicate that I am so proud to be an American. I wish America, as we celebrate our birthday, that we become even more unified, more grateful of the red, white, and blue, and to take that day even to acknowledge our public servants, first responders, to acknowledge the men and women who serve in government, local governments, to those who serve in the United States Government and take every day and opportunity to celebrate those who are in uniform on this soil or places beyond. Let us congratulate them.

That causes me to indicate that the Voting Rights Act was a part of America. Many people are not aware that

this Congress, with 398 votes-plus in the House and 98 votes in the Senate, reauthorized a bill that really means the right to vote for everyone. We take our instruction from the Supreme Court seriously, and what we will intend to do is seek a bipartisan effort to strengthen and to ensure that no vote is denied.

I do express great disappointment in the immediacy of the implementation of the Texas voter ID law and pray for the spiritual community to come together and pray for this Congress, of which we will do on this coming Sunday, June 30. We will pray for the Congress in Houston. And I ask that we pray across America that we will have the opportunity to do this very challenging effort together. The question of voting rights is not one of color; it is one of the freedom of this Nation.

I also want to add the recognition that all marriages are equal and free, and we ask that those who have been so positively impacted by the decision that the Supreme Court issued on DOMA likewise will continue to now recognize their freedom to find that marriage is in respect to all.

Let me conclude by raising this question so that you can see the reality of what the Voting Rights Act stands for. An immediate casualty of the elimination of the Voting Rights Act of 1965—when I say that, it's enforcement provision 4—was the closing of the last African American majority-minority school district, 50 years of history, teachers and workers and police officers and students who graduated and came back to contribute. The North Forest Independent School District, on the very day that the Supreme Court decision was rendered, had been in court ready to be protected by the Voting Rights Act, but now seven trustees of which this community voted for and cherished were eliminated on that Tuesday because of the undermining of the Voting Rights Act.

As a human factor, students who love teachers, teachers who love students, teachers were fired, doors were locked, administrators were thrown out, through no fault of their own. They had progress. They had, as many of us have had, years of some unfortunate history, but look at them now, because of the unfortunate history, the whole district, the community, the homes, the people who invested in this school district. Now, as I leave this podium to my good friend, I have to say that schoolteachers and others who are cut off from any form of health care, individuals who are on dialysis, kidney issues, of course, if they have diabetes, they are shut off, doors locked, papers thrown out, no ability to give recommendations for teachers. What a dastardly circumstance.

I'm prayerful that I can go to the commissioner of education to ask for a pause so that these individuals can continue their health insurance, so that mothers and fathers can get their students in regular order into another

school system and so that we can find common ground just out of our own humanity.

I am prayerful as I leave this podium that one America will commemorate its great holiday together on July 4, and that when we come back, this Congress will expeditiously move to restore an anchor in the name of JOHN LEWIS, who shed his blood on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, who has continued to be a peacemaker in this Congress, that we reauthorize this wonderful legislative initiative so that incidents like North Forest Independent School District and others that have fallen victim to now this nonenforceability of the Voting Rights Act can be restored and we come together as a great and wonderful Nation.

With that, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas, and I was quite impressed and pleased to work with Ms. JACKSON LEE in our effort in helping one of our servicemen.

Some people around the country say, Why can't people get along on both sides of the aisle? When we disagree on issues, we say that. But when we work together, because of our common goal to make the country better and to help those who have been unfairly treated, we work together. It's a pleasure to do so. So I thank my friend from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

I would like to comment today on the good that the Voting Rights Act did. Back in the 1960s there was racial disparity. There were far too many African Americans who percentage-wise were not voting when compared with the majority of Euro White Americans, and something needed to be done.

The Supreme Court said, because there has been such impropriety, then we will allow this punitive measure to try to force things into being right to where there's not racial disparity, racial discrimination in preventing people of minority races from getting to the polls and being able to vote. Over 45 years later, it has worked. As the Supreme Court pointed out, of the original six States, five of those States have less racial disparity in voting than the whole rest of the country. That's great progress.

But over those four to five decades of time, things change. The Voting Rights Act, as I pointed out to my friend and fellow Republican, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the time, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, who had worked so hard to have it extended previously and was working on the reauthorization or the reextension—and to my friend across the aisle that I have great respect for—we have wonderful conversations—Mr. JOHN CONYERS—as I pointed out, you have a problem with equal protection in this extension.

□ 1150

You are punishing States who have cleaned up their act. Now, I don't know of anybody—anybody—in any of those

States who was forced under the 40-plus-year-old formula to be punished who had anybody in their government who was there when racial inequality and discrimination was going on, who's still there. So this act that's done great good refused to acknowledge that good had been done. And even though things had changed and we had gone from Southern States having racial discrimination to now having those Southern States that had less racial disparity, and in fact in numerous cases had more African American turnout than they had white turnout percentage-wise, so things had corrected themselves. I would submit that it won't totally be corrected until we have a much higher percentage of all Americans who are eligible to vote coming out and voting. That's what's supposed to happen.

Anyway, things have changed, and now the most discriminatory State in the Union, ironically, has become Massachusetts. Even Wisconsin has a district with significant racial disparity, indicating a potential for discrimination in that area; and perhaps Massachusetts should be an area that we focus on for trying to eliminate the racial discrimination there. Let's look at the numbers and see where racial disparity exists, determine what the reason is. And if there's racial discrimination, we need to address that because as we've seen, the Voting Rights Act has actually done a great good.

So it's a work in progress. I don't know how many of the two Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts would be willing to join with me to put—to agree to put Massachusetts under the punitive section 5, but I'm certainly willing to go along and do that so that Massachusetts can benefit and get rid of racial discrimination and work toward the day when their racial disparity is back in line with where it should be. It's normally been a forward-thinking State, so it's very sad that it's regressed in that regard. But certainly we can work together on helping improve Massachusetts to the point that, say, Texas is now. I know they would like to be. I know that there are people in Massachusetts that do not want to be the most racially discriminating State, so I'm sure it shouldn't be that difficult a thing to accomplish. So there should be a tribute to the Voting Rights Act.

I happen to represent east Texas. Nacogdoches paper, after the vote on the Voting Rights Act, had unfairly said I was a throwback to Democrats in the fifties because they had not bothered to read my floor speeches to see my own Gohmert amendment that would have required a formula that would apply across the country so the act would apply to everywhere in the country. That was the fair thing to do. I would have voted for the amendment if we had been able to get the Gohmert amendment in, but it was not accepted. So I knew the act would have to go down.

Anyway, the great thing about being in east Texas, most people there are quite fair. And when it was pointed out to the Nacogdoches paper back then, my speech and my amendment, then they did a retraction and corrected themselves. That's the great thing about America.

Now, I'm not expecting the AP to do a correction and the misrepresentation of things I said this week. In fact, I'm quite tickled that after the AP experienced the full force of the executive branch coming after them, grabbing their records, grabbing phone records from up here in the area in which the reporters work and make calls to Congressmen and other things, what a violation, what an atrocious violation of the AP's rights. And I'm glad the AP doesn't feel like they owe me any obligation in being more accurate in their reporting of me. This is America. The AP is totally free to mess up stories as they wish, totally free to slant stories as they want to. That's their prerogative. That's the great thing about America. But I hope that they'll start being a little more vigilant about the abuses by this administration since now they've been the victim of such abuses. We'll see. But, hopefully, they won't continue to be so defensive for the administration and be a little more objective in their reporting.

I did want to address the Windsor decision regarding the Defense of Marriage Act because as a former prosecutor, a former judge—I've been a litigator and a former chief justice—I read these opinions with interest and look for the reasoning, look for the consistency in the citation of the facts, the recitation to prior law, prior precedent, and the reasoning of the Court. And as I read through this Windsor decision regarding Defense of Marriage Act, I was very concerned as I read through, they go through here in the majority opinion, Justice Kennedy wrote, and they've got about 12 pages here where they're talking about, most of the discussion is about standing, because under this case, the administration refused to do their job. They refused to have the Department of Justice defend the law, and it shouldn't be any surprise.

We have the President goes out, including here recently, and says: I don't like the law that Congress passed and prior Presidents have signed, so here's the new law. As recently as the last few days, he didn't like the law as it stands on carbon issues. So as any good monarch would do, he just came up with a new law and espoused that. Unfortunately, it's not appropriate and the Constitution has the wherewithal to stop this kind of overreach and unconstitutional activity by a President that just refuses to enforce laws in being, creates new laws out of whole cloth while ignoring the laws that are in place. That's a problem.

The Founders recognize that it's possible some day, some President, some administration could do that; and if

they do, then the Congress has the powers of the purse, and they can step up and say you're abusing the Constitution, you're abusing people's rights. And, therefore, we as a House and Senate refuse to fund any department that is acting extra-constitutionally. We have the power to do that.

I have people here in my party, the majority party in the House say: You know, we've no leverage. Are you kidding? There is nobody in this entire government in the whole executive branch that can get paid, that can have any money to do their job unless we vote to allow them to have money from the Treasury.

□ 1200

They can't get it. We have that authority. And if we wanted to take a hard line when the Justice Department is refusing to investigate matters properly, they're covering up matters, they come to Congress and misrepresent things, we have the power to stop them from continuing such abuses.

When they, potentially, commit a fraud on the Court and say somebody is a criminal, like James Rosen, and they swear to that before a judge, and swear that he's a flight risk, when apparently they knew all along he wasn't, and now they say, no, no, no, they were never going to prosecute, we have the power to stop that kind of stuff.

We have the power to stop the abuses of going after the AP or Rosen, or any reporters inappropriately abusing and breaching the freedom of the press.

I saw my friend, Mr. NADLER, walk across the back. We have disagreed on so many things, but I have come to appreciate very much his position on the need to hold every administration accountable, and I'm hoping that we're going to be able to work out some legislation that reins in the abuses.

Yes, I know that an administration needs to monitor some things, but I'm quite concerned about the extent to which this administration has moved even farther than the prior administration in monitoring people. I mean, basically, in such an incredibly Orwellian fashion, it's a little scary to those of us that have watched this happen. So I'm hoping we'll be able to work together.

But when you look at this opinion and you see, well, gee, the administration is refusing to defend a law that was duly passed, signed into law by President Clinton, it's a problem. Somebody has to defend the law.

And I was grateful that the Supreme Court, after they analyzed this and got over around page 12 or so, and say, that similarly, with respect to the legislative power—this is on page 12 of the majority opinion—when Congress has passed a statute and a President has signed it, it poses grave challenges to the separation of powers for the executive, at a particular moment, to be able to nullify Congress' enactment, solely on its own initiative, and without any determination from a court.

Of course, then they go through and say, on page 13, they refer to the bilateral legislative group that decided to

defend the Defense of Marriage Act when the administration refused to do the job that was required constitutionally, they refused to defend it, as they have other laws that have been duly passed and signed.

But the Court says, in part—which is one of immediate importance to the Federal Government and to hundreds of thousands of persons—well, they have no basis in fact to make that reference; but, as we've seen, particularly in recent years, the Court has strayed off into areas where they do not have facts to justify their opinions, and they make bad decisions, as they did in the horrendous Dred Scott case.

It happens, when the Court becomes the fact-finder, the, basically, judge, jury and executioner. I mean, they just seem to want to do it all and make references to facts that are not before the Court. And, in fact, they say these circumstances support the Court's decision to proceed on the merits.

So the Court's saying, okay, the administration refuses to do their constitutional job to defend duly passed and signed legislation, so the Members of Congress that passed this law, that pushed it through and voted for it, in essence, they will have standing to defend it.

So it took them a long time to get here, clear over to 13, but they eventually say, okay, we will recognize that, since these people passed the law, they pushed it through, it's their group that got it passed and made it into a law. We'll recognize that they have a legitimate standing to come before this Court and defend the law.

And now, basically, the Court says, now that we've found that the people that passed this law have a right to defend it, significant enough that they have standing, that gives us jurisdiction, as a Supreme Court; and so now we will proceed on the merits.

So then they go through and they analyze, and I had some trouble with some of their representations. You know, King Solomon, many, including me, believe, was the wisest man who ever lived. Of course, then he had too many wives, and that always messes up anybody's wisdom, but he was wise at the time he said there is nothing new under the Sun.

Well, the Supreme Court, apparently, at least the new holy quintet, believes they're wiser than Solomon, even though they show some ignorance. They say here, page 13, for marriage between a man and a woman, no doubt had been thought of by most people as essential to the very definition of that term and to its role and function throughout the history of civilization.

Now, parenthetically, I'd like to insert that shows some wisdom that they would make that comment. And throughout the history of mankind, though many won't acknowledge it, marriage between a man and a woman coming together, or as the Bible says, a man will leave his mother and a woman leave her home and the two will

come together and be one person, one flesh, that's been recognized as a good, healthy building block for a society. And that's been recognized throughout the history of the United States as a good, healthy building block.

And what some seem to not recognize, even though they acknowledge they believe in evolution and how a species evolves by having better and more adaptable offspring, and the strongest produce more and better offspring that evolve the species to a higher level, interestingly, throughout the history of mankind, it, apparently, was not the joinder of a man and a man or a woman and a woman that was able to produce a better and more evolved species.

From best we can tell, you still need a sperm from a man, an egg from a woman. Even if you say, well, yeah, we can clone, if you don't have something that was created by the joinder of something from a man and something from a woman, then you have nothing to clone. So as smart as we think we are, it still comes back to what the Bible says as the two people becoming one person, one flesh.

Anyway, the Court says, and I quote:

That belief for many who long have held it, became even more urgent, more cherished when challenged. For others, however, came the beginnings of a new perspective, a new insight.

There is nothing new under the Sun. This kind of assertion has been made, and it's often found toward the end of great civilizations. It doesn't bring about the end of the civilization; but it's often found at the end of a great civilization as, basically, a mile marker that a civilization passes on the way to the dustbin of history.

No nation lasts forever. None does. This country won't. But it's my hope and prayer that we can at least double the length of the short time that this country has existed, since 1775, when the war started, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

So, anyway, the Supreme Court says, talks about this new perspective and new insight. And then they say this:

The limitation of lawful marriage to heterosexual couples which, for centuries, had been deemed both necessary and fundamental, came to be seen in New York and certain other States as an unjust exclusion.

And they go on and they mention, you know, there are 11 States that had adopted this. There are not 11 States that have had the entire State vote to recognize marriage between two men or two women.

But once you move marriage beyond the scope of a man and a woman, you really don't end up with a good place to put a limit, because now that the Court has pushed this boundary out there and eliminated it, then—I think polygamy is wrong, bigamy is wrong. And it's a crime in many places. But how will that be justifiable, even though I believe it's wrong, how will that be justifiable, now that the Court has removed this?

□ 1210

There's some that believe polygamy is the way to go. I do not think it's healthy, overall, for a society, and I certainly don't think it helped Solomon. I think it helped him lose his wisdom.

But the Court goes on and says this at page 16. And its operation is directed to a class of persons that the laws of New York and 11 other States have sought to protect. Again, that's not 11 or 12 States that have had the entire State vote on what marriage is. Most of those have been legislatures. And in some States where legislatures have said one thing, the people have come from the whole State and said, You're not representing out interests, and we're a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and therefore we're correcting you and fixing the law.

The Court said, at page 17:

The definition of marriage is the foundation of the States' broader authority to regulate the subject of domestic relations with respect to the protection of offspring, property interests, and the enforcement of marital responsibilities. The States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, possessed full power over the subject of marriage and divorce, and the Constitution delegated no authority to the Government of the United States on the subject of marriage and divorce.

So if you've read plenty of opinions and you read that at page 17, you realize this Court is about to do what, for many of us, is unthinkable—become a holy quintet, the five Justices—and basically try to rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God, as most of the Founders believed.

But as I read that—and I had not read the Proposition 8 case from the Supreme Court regarding California's law—I thought, well, I don't like where this is going, but based on this reasoning, I know the Supreme Court will have to be intellectually honest and consistent enough that since they've said Members of Congress that passed a law have standing to defend that law, when the Attorney General and the executive branch doesn't, they'll have to uphold the standing of the group in California who pushed through and voted for and passed—just as Congress does the laws here—through referendum, the law in California, saying that marriage was between a man and a woman.

And when I read this, I said, Oh, this doesn't sound good for the Defense of Marriage Act by the Federal Congress because they're saying it's only the States that can decide what marriage is. And these 11, 12 States have decided for themselves what it is, and so the Federal Government doesn't have any power to say what it is. I still contend the Federal Government does have a nexus and power to say what it is for purposes of certain Federal benefits, but the Court, as the new holy quintet, saw otherwise.

They go on to say in this opinion that which shows that the holy quintet

was either totally dishonest or totally inconsistent—totally ignorant, actually—when they make this statement. This is page 22. “The principal purpose”—talking about the Defense of Marriage Act—“is to impose inequality, not for other reasons like governmental efficiency.”

And that's a lie. And anybody who will be intellectually honest will have to understand that is a lie by the new holy quintet at the Supreme Court.

The principal purpose was to protect the greatest foundational building block of any society since the dawn of mankind: the home, where a mother and father are there; a home, where the species has offspring and they're nurtured by a mother and father.

Now, certainly, I saw it in the Soviet Union back in the seventies when I was there as an exchange student. I was shocked. I was actually mortified, because at these day care centers they were saying, yes, the children are the government's. They're the state's. Seems like I saw that on MSNBC recently. They're the state's. And the parents are only the brief caregivers, so long as the state allows them to take care of the state's children. But if they ever say anything inappropriate that the state finds out about, they'll yank the children out and put them with somebody more deserving.

I was mortified because, even in the seventies, I realized as a young person that, wow, the family is so important. Some of our greatest people have come from single-parent homes, and that will also continue. Thank God, since we've now passed over 40 percent, heading towards 50 percent, of individuals being born today to a single-parent home. But that's not, statistically, the most secure and the best home, generally speaking, for a child to grow up in. Obviously, there are exceptions. You have abusive parents. You have parents that I sent to prison who were an aberration. That can happen in anybody's home. So I sent them to prison for committing crimes. Well, obviously, a two-parent home, where one of them is committing crimes, is not healthy to a child.

But overall, for the history of this country, the States, Members of Congress, the original Founders, they would never have dreamed we would get to a point where the judiciary, the unelected branch—the only unelected branch—would say, We're going to rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God. But that's, in essence, what they say.

At page 25, the Court says that:

The Federal statute is invalid, for no legitimate purpose overcomes the purpose and effect to disparage and injure those whom the State, by its marriage laws, sought to protect in personhood and dignity.

That's a tragic decision, and it's heartbreaking that it will help to generate society as we move forward with fewer and fewer people paying income tax, as this society becomes more and more narcissistic, more focused on our-

selves. How else can you explain one generation saying this generation is so valuable that we are going to force future generations, some who have not even been born, to pay for our narcissism and to be engorging ourselves on the money of future generations?

We're the first in American history that's ever been so self-absorbed, and it's heartbreaking. We've got to change this. All the generations before had a majority of that generation that would sacrifice whatever we have to so that our children will have a better Nation than we have. I've been the beneficiary of that, and I will work until I take my dying breath to try to change the direction we're headed, toward national bankruptcy, both financially and morally. But this is a disingenuous opinion, and either the Court realizes it, which makes it dishonest, or they don't realize it, and it makes them very ignorant.

So, nonetheless, when I finished reading that majority opinion, I knew that surely, as bad as that opinion is, incorporating things that simply aren't true, disingenuous, when they take up the Proposition 8 case from California, number one, they'll have to say that the people that pushed through the law and passed it have standing to defend the law that they pushed through and passed and voted for themselves by referendum, just as the Members of Congress were allowed to have standing to defend the bill.

In California's case, the executive branch, their attorney general, refused to defend the law that was passed by a majority of the Californians. And so I thought, okay, that will be an easy one for the Supreme Court. They can just reference the Windsor case, as these people have the right, they have standing; therefore, we have jurisdiction to take up the merits of the case.

□ 1220

They could cite Windsor, the DOMA case, for the proposition, as they say in the DOMA case, that the States have a right to determine what marriage will be in their State.

Here's the amazing part: for people, many of whom have educations from Ivy League institutions—I'm not sure, they may all come from Ivy League institutions—sounds like we need some diversity on the Court, though, if that's the case. They hold that the people that passed the law in California, voted for the law in California do not have standing to defend the law, so we're not even going to take up the issue that we said clearly, in the case we just decided on DOMA, that only the States have a right to decide what marriage is within their States. So they kick it back to a lower court to dismiss.

It is tragic when people who are supposed to be our best educated have such false reasoning based on a fiction that the law saying marriage is a man and a woman has no other purpose—the primary purpose at least being to cre-

ate inequality. That is tragic. It does not bode well for this Nation when the only unelected branch decides that they will rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God.

And why do I mention that is because those are terms that the Founders used. When my pastor, David Dykes, was up here with his wife, Cindy, it was the first time I had gone over to the State Department. I mean, I majored in history; I loved history. I owed the Army 4 years for my scholarship at A&M, and I enjoyed history so I majored in it.

I knew all about the Revolution, the Treaty of Paris, but I never actually looked at the Treaty of Paris or a copy of it. Under glass in the State Department building they have an incredible copy of the original Treaty of Paris of 1783. And I was shocked by the big bold letters that start the Treaty of Paris. I had to think about why would they start with those words.

Then you put yourself back in the place of the Founders, those who were negotiating with the British Government in Paris to force them to recognize that the United States of America was a free and independent country, totally free of Great Britain, and totally independent to do what it wished as its own sovereign Nation. So they had to get representatives from Great Britain to sign that. Well, what would keep them from just breaking their oath? I mean, we see it here among politicians. They'll swear one thing and then they'll go do something else. What would keep the representatives of Great Britain from doing the same thing?

And the Founders wanted something so profound under which they would make the Great Britain diplomats sign that they would be afraid to ever break that oath. So I thought about it. Well, what in the world would I put in the document to make them sign under? I don't think having a notary is going to quite do the trick, especially if it's an American notary. They'd say, well, it wasn't a British notary.

So what would you do? What would you put in the document to make them swear under? That's where they came up with the first words of the Treaty of Paris that for the first time truly recognized the independence of the United States by Great Britain. France had already recognized us, but this was the one we had been in revolts with and war with. So the first words, the biggest, boldest words in all the Treaty of Paris were these:

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Now, they knew, both the British and the Americans, that the Trinity represented the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. They put that as the biggest words in there:

In the Name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

They figured if the British will sign this document with those in big bold letters, they will not want to face their

Judge some day if they break that oath.

It's the very reason that John Quincy Adams—a great advocate for abolition, the only man in American history who had been elected President, 1824, defeated in 1828, he decides God's calling him to bring an end to slavery, like William Wilberforce was trying to do in England. So he did the unthinkable. After he was President, he ran to be a Representative in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress and was elected. And he indicated to someone that he was prouder being elected to Congress after being President than he was being elected President, which seems a little strange. But if you think about it, it means after he was elected President, his neighbors still liked him. So that was a big deal.

But over and over he preached sermons on the evils of slavery just down the Hall here. But in the Amistad case that came before the Supreme Court, down in what we call the Old Supreme Court Chamber downstairs, he argued before the Supreme Court—and you can find his whole argument online. Fortunately, they didn't put two-plus days of oral argument in the movie Amistad—Anthony Hopkins, a good Longview; Texas guy named Matthew McConaughey, he argued the case. And you find at the end of his argument—and I don't have it committed verbatim, but basically he goes through asking, Where is Justice so-and-so and Chief Justice John Marshall? Where is the solicitor who last argued the case against me when I was here before? Even the judge that started this case, he had died one night during the days of oral arguments. He ends up concluding, basically, they've gone to meet their Judge. And the most important question that they were asked is will they hear: Well done, good and faithful servant?

Now, if I had had a lawyer argue that before me in the court of appeals or the district bench, I mean, I had gotten the message, you got a lawyer there saying if you don't decide for me, you're going to have to face God Almighty some day, and he's going to judge you and he's going to come down on you if you don't do the right thing in this case. I might not have appreciated it, but the Court found appropriately for John Quincy Adams' side of the case. And those free Africans were allowed to leave as free Africans, as they should have been.

So back then, the lead abolitionist, he knew, he believed with all his heart some day people are going to meet their maker. He's going to be their Judge. I might have enjoyed if John Quincy Adams were able to come back as Lazarus did, when Jesus raised him, and go before the Supreme Court and say, let me tell you, I've been there. You are going to go before your Judge some day. And you better not pretend to be God himself because you're going to meet God himself some day. But this Supreme Court did not have that ben-

efit, so the holy quintet decided to rewrite the law.

Now, I want to touch on briefly a law that was just passed down in the Senate. I really appreciated my good friend Senator TED CRUZ's statement down the Hall. I'm quoting from his statement:

Unfortunately, all of the concerns that have been repeatedly raised about this bill remain; it repeats the mistakes of the 1986 immigration bill; it grants amnesty first; it won't secure the border; and it doesn't fix our broken legal immigration system.

This bill doesn't solve the problems because the process it went through was fatally flawed—it was written behind closed doors with special interests; in the Judiciary Committee, the Gang of Eight Democrats blocked all substantive amendments because of a previously cooked deal; and on the Senate floor, the majority blocked any attempts to fix the bill.

Further, in conjunction with ObamaCare, the Gang of Eight bill creates a tax penalty on employers—effectively, up to \$5,000—for hiring U.S. citizens or legal immigrants. But that penalty does not apply to those with RPI—which is registered provisional immigrant—status, giving a powerful incentive for job creators to hire illegal immigrants instead of U.S. citizens or legal immigrants. That is indefensible.

□ 1230

Ted says:

I filed an amendment to fix this defect but was blocked by Senate Democrats from receiving a vote on that solution. Sadly, this bill won't fix the problem with our immigration system and will only encourage more illegal immigration and human suffering.

Quite tragic. Quite tragic.

Senator CRUZ explains it well.

Dr. TOM COBURN, a good friend—hopefully, he would acknowledge that—from Oklahoma, Senator TOM COBURN said this—I won't read the whole statement, there's not adequate time, but a wonderful statement he summarizes very well. He said:

It is a \$48 billion border stimulus package that grants amnesty to politicians who want to say they are securing the border when, in fact, they are not.

Further he quotes Reagan. He said Reagan said:

It was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, windswept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here.

"Walls with doors" is an immigration policy that can unite our Nation. But today, Democrats sound like they want only doors; Republicans want only walls. The truth is we have neither. We have chaos.

Well said.

But the Republicans I know want doors. We want immigration. We want the fresh water flowing into this incredible lake. It's a healthy good thing.

I love the fact that, generally speaking, most Hispanics I know have a faith in God, a devotion to their family, and a hard work ethic. That's what I think

made America great. It's a great thing. We need more of that. That's a good thing.

But it has to be done legally, and it is heartbreaking that this got pushed through the Senate to what many of us believe will be the detriment of this country.

In The Weekly Standard, John McCormack wrote an article that five Senators who support the immigration bill don't know the answer to a key question about it. A great article there in The Weekly Standard.

There are plenty of good articles if our friends down the hall had bothered to read them. Eagle Forum has a great article, a great newsletter, on the Gang of Eight and what they've done to America.

What my friend TED CRUZ was pointing out, under ObamaCare, there is a penalty that could be \$3,000 per employee. For those over 50 you deduct 30. It's a formula. But basically, in most cases it's a \$2,000 penalty for any employer that has over 50 employees that does not provide the level of health care that is required under ObamaCare. So TED CRUZ makes a point I haven't heard anybody else make—it's an excellent point: that under ObamaCare, if you're an employer and you've got 1,000 people working for you, certainly you're under ObamaCare, so you're going to pay a tax of \$2,000 per person on your employees if you don't give them the highest level required of health insurance, so they will end up being under ObamaCare.

Well, businesses compete to stay in business. If someone else has a lower overhead, then they have to try to get down to that level of overhead.

Under the Senate bill, they create these registered provisional immigrants. By that law, the registered provisional immigrants are not under ObamaCare. So if an employer that has, say, 1,000 employees wants to save \$200,000 or so, that employer can fire all of the American citizens and all the legal immigrants that he has working in that manufacturing plant and hire the RPis, the registered provisional immigrants. Then that employer doesn't have to provide them health care, and he doesn't have to pay the \$2,000 fine per employee and save a couple hundred thousand. If you have 10,000 employees, then you would save a couple million dollars.

It is really profound the detrimental effect it will have on legal immigrants and American citizens.

I see that my dear friend from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is here.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN).

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I was watching in my office what the gentleman from Texas was saying, and I

was moved so profoundly because this week changed history. It changed history with the definition of America and the United States, but it also changed our constitutional Republic.

When the Supreme Court of the United States denied equal protection rights to every American by taking away our ability to elect our representatives, have them give voice to what our opinion is, and then the Supreme Court decides to substitute their morality for that of the people's duly elected people, as they did also in California, now we're looking at a supreme betrayal. Not only did the Supreme Court betray us on the issue of marriage, we've been betrayed by the Senate and also by Republicans in the Senate. We have a fake border security bill that is about to give amnesty to millions and millions of illegal immigrants, and we are about to see that bill now come to the House of Representatives.

People are very worried about what they've seen happen this week. One woman was crying to me this morning, saying that, Michelle, our country is falling down around our eyes. So what I told her what we need to do is we need to pray, we need to pray, we need to confess our sins as a Nation, and we need to pray and ask God for his holy intervention and for his forgiveness.

We are not over as a Nation, there is a future, there is a hope. But we need to recognize that this week was historic and, Mr. Speaker, the words of Mr. GOHMERT were exactly right. This is a very, very important decision. It went at kicking out the fundamental building block of this Nation, which is the family. The hub of the family is the marriage between a mom and a dad. That was hurt this week by the Supreme Court. Now we are looking at violating the fundamental rule of law by legalizing millions of illegal immigrants with this fake border security bill that will never ever come into place.

The gentleman has said it well, he said it very well. I want to come up and thank him and congratulate him for his remarks. But to let the American people know there is a future, there is a hope, and we're going to continue to fight here in the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OFFICIAL OBJECTORS FOR PRIVATE CALENDAR FOR 113TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On behalf of the majority and minority leaderships, the Chair announces that the official objectors for the Private Calendar for the 113th Congress are as follows:

For the majority:

Mr. GOODLATTE, Virginia

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Wisconsin

Mr. GOWDY, South Carolina

For the minority:

Mr. SERRANO, New York

Mr. NADLER, New York

Ms. BASS, California

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FITZPATRICK (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of on account of an unavoidable obligation.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 21, 2013, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 475. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include vaccines against seasonal influenza within the definition of taxable vaccines.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, 113th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until Monday, July 8, 2013, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2035. A letter from the Manager, BioPreferred Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designation of Product Categories for Federal Procurement (RIN: 0599-AA16) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2036. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Requirements for Acquisitions Pursuant to Multiple Award Contracts (DFARS Case 2012-D047) (RIN: 0750-AH91) received June 25, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2037. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses for Acquisition of Commercial Items (DFARS Case 2011-D056) (RIN: 0750-AH63) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2038. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a response to the Inspector General Report "DoD Efforts to Meet the Requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act in FY 2012"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2039. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 4 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of major general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, Section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2040. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Appraisal Subcommittee, transmitting the 2012 Annual Report of the Appraisal Subcommittee; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2041. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations; Maricopa County, Arizona, and Incorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0002] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2042. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations; Iberville Parish, Louisiana, and Incorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0002] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2043. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Bank's report on export credit competition and the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2044. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to WestJet Airlines Limited of Calgary, Canada, pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2045. A letter from the Department of the Treasury, Regulatory Specialist, transmitting the Department's final rule — Lending Limits [Docket ID: OCC-2012-0007] (RIN: 1557-AD59) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2046. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Pell Grant Program [Docket ID: ED-2012-OPE-0006] (RIN: 1840-AD11) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2047. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program--Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CFDA Number: 84.133E-3.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2048. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers [CFDA Number: 84.133B-1.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2049. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program--Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CFDA Number: 84.133E-4.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2050. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Advanced Rehabilitation Research Training Program [CFDA Number: 84.133P-1.]

received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2051. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priorities. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program—Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CDFA Numbers: 84.133E-5; 84.133E-6; 84.133E-7; and 84.133E-8.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2052. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID: ED-2013-OPE-0066] (RIN: 1840-AD13) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2053. A letter from the Director, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updating OSHA Standards Based on National Consensus Standards; Signage [Docket No.: OSHA-2013-0005] (RIN: 1218-AC77) received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2054. A letter from the Acting Chief Policy Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2055. A letter from the Chair, Community Preventive Services Task Force, transmitting the Annual Report to Congress for 2013; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2056. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Mica-Based Pearlescent Pigments [Docket No.: FDA-2012-C-0224] received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2057. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Orphan Drug Regulations [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0583] (RIN: 0910-AG72) received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2058. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Establishment of Exchanges and Qualified Health Plans; Small Business Health Options Program [CMS-9964-F2] (RIN: 0938-AR76) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2059. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Exchange Functions: Eligibility for Exemptions; Miscellaneous Minimum Essential Coverage Provisions [CMS-9958-F] (RIN: 0938-AR68) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2060. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Report to Congress on Traumatic Brain Injury in the United States: Understanding the Public Health Problem among Current and Former

Military Personnel"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2061. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the Implementation of the Energy Independence and Security Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2062. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Telemarketing Sales Rule Fees (RIN: 3084-AA98) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2063. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Labeling Requirements for Alternative Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles (RIN: 3084-AB21) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2064. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Used Motor Vehicle Trade Regulation Rule received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2065. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 5.29 Special Nuclear Material Control and Accounting Systems for Nuclear Power Plants received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2066. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 1.185 Standard Format and Content for Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2067. A letter from the Office Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Miscellaneous Corrections [NRC-2013-0019] (RIN: 3150-AJ23) received June 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2068. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 1.68 Initial Test Programs for Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2069. A letter from the Director, International Broadcasting Bureau, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the agency's FY 2013 Program Plan and Sequestration Summary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2070. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-31, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2071. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-40, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2072. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wassenaar Arrangement 2012 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Commerce Control List, Definitions, and Reports

[Docket No.: 121207691-3383-02] (RIN: 0694-AF83) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2073. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-083, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2074. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment (Transmittal No. DDTC 13-074); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2075. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-087, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2076. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-091, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2077. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-049, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2078. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-042, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2079. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-077, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2080. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-069, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2081. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-072, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2082. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-068, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2083. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-064, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2084. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-026, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2085. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-076, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2086. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-084, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2087. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-056, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2088. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-095, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2089. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-088, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2090. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-070, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2091. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-073, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2092. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-085, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2093. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-057, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2094. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-081, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2095. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-066, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2096. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-063, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2097. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-058, pursuant to the reporting re-

quirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2098. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-053, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2099. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-082, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2100. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-030, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2101. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2102. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination pursuant to Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2103. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 2012 annual report on the operation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2104. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter regarding the Israeli-Palestinian Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2105. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the former Liberman regime of Charles Taylor that was declared in Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2106. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2107. A letter from the Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the Commission's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2108. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2012 annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2109. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act; Implementation [Docket No.: NIH-2011-0001] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2110. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act, Exempt Record System; Implementation [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0252] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2111. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Met Many Requirements of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 but Was Not Fully Compliant"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2112. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2113. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer/Acting Executive Director, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2114. A letter from the Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2115. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the 2012 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2116. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Expansion of Applicability of the Senior Executive Compensation Benchmark [FAC 2005-68; FAR Case 2012-017; Docket 2012-0017, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM38) received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2117. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-68; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket: FAR 2013-0078, Sequence 4] received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2118. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-68; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2013-0076, Sequence 4] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2119. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's semiannual report from the Office of the Inspector General during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2120. A letter from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, International Broadcasting Bureau, transmitting the Board's FY 2012 report, pursuant to the requirements of section

203(b) of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No Fear Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2121. A letter from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting the Commission's audited Seventy-Second Financial Statement for the period of October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012 pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2122. A letter from the Deputy Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2123. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2124. A letter from the HR Specialist, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2125. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer/Acting Executive Director, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2011-2012"; to the Committee on House Administration.

2126. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting Fiscal Year 2012 Report to Congress on Funding Needs for Contract Support Costs of Self-Determination Awards, corrected; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2127. A letter from the Senior Management Analyst, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addresses of Regional Offices [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-BPHR-2012-0089; FXGO16600954000-134-FF09B30000] (RIN: 1018-AY13) received June 14, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2128. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery and Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 24 and Framework Adjustment 49 [Docket No.: 121129661-3389-02] (RIN: 0648-BC81) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2129. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Alaska Plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3418-02] (RIN: 0648-XC687) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2130. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the 2012 Report to Congress on Apportionment of Membership on the Regional Fishery Management Councils; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2131. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of

Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ending June 30, 2012, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2132. A letter from the Clerk, Court of Appeals, transmitting an opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, *Commodity Futures Trading Commission v. Worth Bullion Group, Inc.*, Mintco LLC, and Diamond State Depository, LLC, No. 12-3372, (May 29, 2013); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2133. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition on behalf of workers employed at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC), pursuant to the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2134. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Definition of Form I-94 to Include Electronic Format [USCBP-2013-0011] (RIN: 1651-AA96) received March 22, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2135. A letter from the Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance for Fiscal Year 2011, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3712(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2136. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report of obligations and unobligated balances of funds provided for Federal-aid highway and safety construction programs for Fiscal Year 2012; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2137. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Powered Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1172; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-040-AD; Amendment 39-17447; AD 2013-04-08 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2138. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1231; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-088-AD; Amendment 39-17418; AD 2013-08-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2139. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0808; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-170-AD; Amendment 39-17380; AD 2013-05-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2140. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Revo, Incorporated Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0845; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-013-AD; Amendment 39-17431; AD 2013-08-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2141. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1068; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-073-AD; Amendment 39-17443; AD 2013-09-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2142. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1161; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-277-AD; Amendment 39-17442; AD 2013-09-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2143. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1316; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-186-AD; Amendment 39-17429; AD 2012-18-13 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2144. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1072; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-141-AD; Amendment 39-17449; AD 2013-09-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2145. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Twin Commander Aircraft LLC Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0393; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-025-AD; Amendment 39-17446; AD 2013-09-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2146. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0614; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-351-AD; Amendment 39-17450; AD 2013-09-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2147. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Slingsby Sailplanes Ltd. Sailplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0220; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-17451; AD 2013-09-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2148. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Spectrolab NightSun XP Searchlight [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0221; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-082-AD; Amendment 39-17454; AD 2013-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2149. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30899; Amdt. No. 3534] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2150. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Installed Systems and Equipment for Use by the Flightcrew [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1175; Amdt. No. 25-138] (RIN: 2120-AJ83) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2151. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1109; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-172-AD; Amendment 39-17455; AD 2013-10-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2152. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30898; Amdt. No. 3533] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2153. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; El Monte, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1242; Airspace Docket No. 11-AWP-16] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2154. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Washington, DC [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0081; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2155. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Kingston, NY [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0831; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-13] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2156. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class C Airspace; Nashville International Airport, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0031; Airspace Docket No. 12-AWA-7] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2157. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class B Airspace; Philadelphia, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0662; Airspace Docket No. 08-AWA-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2158. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Easton, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0394; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-8] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2159. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification and Revocation of Air Traffic Service Routes; Jackson, MS [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0016; Airspace Docket No. 12-ASO-33]

(RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2160. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0445; Directorate Identifier 2012-SW-098-AD; Amendment 39-17458; AD 2013-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2161. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1163; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-246-AD; Amendment 39-17456; AD 2013-10-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2162. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aircraft Industries a.s. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0456; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-17462; AD 2013-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2163. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0855; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-136-AD; Amendment 39-17452; AD 2013-09-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2164. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Portland-Hillsboro, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1142; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANM-25] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2165. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cherokee, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0051; Airspace Docket No. 13-ANM-2] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2166. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; Pueblo, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0371; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANM-11] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2167. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Eureka, NV [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0852; Airspace Docket No. 12-AWP-5] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2168. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tuba City, AZ [Docket No.: FAA-2013-1470; Airspace Docket No. 13-AWP-1] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2169. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Beeville-Chase, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0821; Airspace Docket No. 12-ASW-8] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2170. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30900; Amdt. No. 3535] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2171. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30901; Amdt. No. 3536] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2172. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0695; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-031-AD; Amendment 39-17448; AD 2013-09-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2173. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting annual compilation of financial disclosure statements of the members of the members of the Office of Congressional Ethics, pursuant to Rule XXVI, clause 3, of the House Rules; (H. Doc. No. 113—43); to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

2174. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Defense Articles and Defense Services — U.S. Munitions Import List (2011R-20P) [Docket No.: ATF-50F; AG Order No. 3383-2013] (RIN: 1140-AA46) received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2175. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Incentives for Nondiscriminatory Wellness Programs in Group Health Plans [TD 9620] (RIN: 1545-BL07) received June 25, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2176. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure: Purchase Price Safe Harbors for sections 143 and 25 (Rev. Proc. 2013-28) received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2177. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the suspension of Bangladesh as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences program; (H. Doc. No. 113—42); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2178. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Border Zone in the State of New Mexico [Docket No.: USCBP-2012-0030] (RIN: 1651-AA95) received June 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

2179. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting Extremity

Trauma and Amputation Center of Excellence Report to Congress for 2012; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

2180. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Requirements for Long Term Care Facilities; Hospice Services [CMS-3140-F] (RIN: 0938-AP32) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2181. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a memorandum report, "Part D Plans Generally Include Drugs Commonly Used by Dual Eligibles: 2013"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2182. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report to Congress: "2013 Compact Impact Analysis"; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Foreign Affairs.

2183. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's 2013 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

2184. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Annual Report required by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 231u(b)(1); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure.

2185. A letter from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, transmitting notification of a public hearing held on "Trends and Implications of Chinese Investment in the United States"; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

2186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting proposed legislation, titled "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014"; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, and Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1341. A bill to require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the likely effects of the differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, with amendments (Rept. 113-134 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1341 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following

titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2571. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify and obtain permission from consumers before collecting nonpublic personal information about such consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California:

H.R. 2572. A bill to improve the regulation of credit unions and depository institutions and to provide regulatory relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FLORES (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2573. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified scholarship funding corporations to access tax-exempt financing for alternative private student loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. SABLON, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 2574. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the current reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans for 1 year, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BARR, Mr. YODER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JONES, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FORBES, Mr. YOHO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. BUCHON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LONG, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HALL, Mr. RADEL, Mr. SALMON, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. POMPEO, Mr.

NUGENT, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. ROTHFUS):

H.R. 2575. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-hour threshold for classification as a full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and replace it with 40 hours; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENHAM (for himself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2576. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify requirements relating to the availability of pipeline safety regulatory documents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MESSER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 2577. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of applicable large employer for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2578. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for one year the hold harmless provision for small rural hospitals and sole community hospitals under the Medicare prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. MARINO, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. HENSARLING, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. REED, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2579. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for investigative leave requirements with respect to Senior Executive Service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2580. A bill to allow homeowners of moderate-value homes who are subject to mortgage foreclosure proceedings to remain in their homes as renters; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HURT (for himself, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 2581. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permit requirements for dredged or fill material; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 2582. A bill to end the application of sequestration to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2583. A bill to reauthorize the matching grant program for school security in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 2584. A bill to require institutions of higher education to provide students with information from the Occupational Employment Statistics program and the Occupational Outlook Handbook of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 2585. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the use of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants for programs to prevent and address occurrences of bullying and to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2586. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for the designation of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court judges by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 2587. A bill to provide for Federal agencies and employees to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) activities in classrooms; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2588. A bill to reauthorize and expand authorities used by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for hazardous fuels reduction, forest health, forest restoration, and watershed restoration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2589. A bill to prohibit the Transportation Security Administration from performing security screening operations for surface transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. COOK, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. COFFMAN):

H.R. 2590. A bill to amend the Wounded Warrior Act to establish a specific timeline for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to achieve integrated electronic health records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DEFALIO, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 2591. A bill to amend certain provisions of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 2592. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants for the establishment of State Networks on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2593. A bill to require reports on the results of and methods used to calculate any cost-benefit or regulatory impact analysis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2594. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress receiving compensation as a highly-paid lobbyist shall be ineligible to concurrently receive Federal retirement benefits; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2595. A bill to help ensure that all items offered for sale in any gift shop of the National Park Service or of the National Archives and Records Administration are produced in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 2596. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the Attorney General to share information with agencies of State and local governments that conduct criminal background checks when issuing licenses to taxi drivers, chauffeurs, and other public passenger vehicle operators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2597. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of National Public Radio and the use of Federal funds to acquire radio content; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2598. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the depreciation recovery periods for energy efficient commercial buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LEWIS, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 2599. A bill to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted infections in correctional facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. McHENRY):

H.R. 2600. A bill to amend the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act to clarify how the Act applies to condominiums; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 2601. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to beach monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 2602. A bill to provide for sanctions on countries that have refused or unreasonably delayed repatriation of an alien who is a national of that country, or that have an excessive repatriation failure rate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 2603. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to allow access to certain business records only if an investigation relates to a specific individual or specific group of individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that immigration status alone does not disqualify a parent, legal guardian, or relative from being a placement for a foster child, to authorize discretion to a State, county, or other political subdivision of a State to delay filing for termination of parental rights in foster care cases in which an otherwise fit and willing parent or legal guardian has been deported or is involved in (including detention pursuant to) an immigration proceeding, unless certain conditions have been met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 2605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for patent box profit from the use of United States patents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2606. A bill to establish the United States Office for Contingency Operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. UPTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. HARPER):

H.R. 2607. A bill to establish programs with respect to childhood, adolescent, and young adult cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PITTS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BARTON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. HALL, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

H.J. Res. 51. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution recognizing and congratulating the Detroit brand on the occasion of its 75th anniversary in Michigan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. TITUS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 285. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should ban and prevent the import of shark fins from sharks caught through the practice of finning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NUGENT (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS):

H. Res. 286. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should leave no member of the Armed Forces unaccounted for during the drawdown of forces in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H. Res. 287. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit absent Members to participate in committee hearings using video conferencing and related technologies and to establish a

remote voting system under which absent Members may cast votes in the House on motions to suspend the rules; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

72. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 175 memorializing the Congress to codify into law a Department of Defense standard for religious freedom that would be applied to all uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

73. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 91 memorializing the Congress to prevent unnecessary and unintended harm to coastal communities, individuals, and businesses by immediately amending the Biggert-Waters Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

74. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 114 memorializing the Congress to prevent unnecessary and unintended harm to coastal communities, individuals, and businesses by immediately amending the Biggert-Waters Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

75. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 143 memorializing the Congress to give "qualified mortgage" status of all balloon loans held in portfolio by a bank; to the Committee on Financial Services.

76. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 141 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to undertake the amendment or repeal of all relevant provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services.

77. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 13 supporting the congressional action to reverse the suspension of new student enrollments in the Job Corps; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

78. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 1001 urging the Congress to amend the Clean Air Act and to fully consider the impact of new regulations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

79. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Maine, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 567 urging the President and the Congress to realize the major problems of corn ethanol as a fuel additive; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

80. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 3 requesting that the Congress allocate moneys generated from federal marine and fishery product import tariffs for the domestic marketing of Oregon seafood; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

81. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 urging the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fulfill their obligation to establish a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

82. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 5 encouraging the Congress to enact

legislation to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 to strengthen chemical management through policy reforms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

83. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 132 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to enact legislation that promotes growth of domestic alternative fuel sources; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

84. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 145 designating the month of May 2013 as "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

85. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 58 urging Canadian officials to thoroughly review the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

86. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 138 supporting the enacted trade and investment opportunities between member countries of the Trans-Pacific Partnership; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

87. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 120 memorializing the Congress to study the causes, effects, prevention and treatment of early mortality syndrome in the national and international shrimp industry; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

88. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 135 urging the Congress to enact federal legislation or propose a constitutional amendment granting full voting rights to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

89. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 108 urging the Congress to include citizens of the Freely Associated States who lawfully reside in the United States as "qualified aliens"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

90. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 96 urging the Congress to enact legislation or propose a constitutional amendment granting full voting rights to the residents of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

91. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 74 urging the Congress to include citizens of the Free Associated States who lawfully reside in the United States as "qualified aliens"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

92. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 20 urging the Congress to enact legislation to ensure that the amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used solely for the dredging, infrastructure, operation, and maintenance of federally-authorized ports, harbors, and waterways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

93. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 13-020 urging the Executive and Legislative Branches to take action to preserve and ensure the United States' leadership in space; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

94. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 1111 requesting that the President and the Congress support the adoption of the Veterans Remembered Flag; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

95. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 1129 requesting that future trade policy include reforms to improve the process of consultation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

96. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41 requesting the Department of Health and Hospitals examine the benefits of routine nutritional screening and therapeutic nutrition treatments for those who are malnourished or at risk for malnutrition; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

97. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Resolution 14 urging the Congress to enact legislation permitting negotiation of drug prices and rebates on behalf of Medicare recipients; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

98. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 53 urging the United States Congress to take necessary action to repeal the portion of the federal health care reform legislation which imposes a health insurance tax; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

99. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial 15 urging the Congress to support passage of the Postal Service Act of 2013; jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and the Judiciary.

100. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 7 urging the Congress and the President to exclude social security, Medicare, and Medicaid from being a part of any legislation to reduce the federal deficit; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

101. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 122 calling upon the President to support the increased importation of oil from Canadian oil sands; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources.

102. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 supporting the continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to American refineries; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

103. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 19 supporting continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

104. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7 urging the Department of State to approve the presidential permit application allowing the construction and operation of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. DAVIS of California introduced a bill (H.R. 2608) for the relief of Flavia Maboloc Cahoon; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2571.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: "To regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California:

H.R. 2572.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2573.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 2574.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 2575.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §8, cl. 1.

Within the Enumerated Powers of the U.S. Constitution, Congress is granted the power to lay and collect taxes. This provision grants Congress the authority over this particular piece of legislation.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 2576.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce among the several States).

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 2577.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which empowers Congress, in part, to "lay and collect Taxes" and "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." The bill will exempt certain employers from taxes imposed by Public Law 111-148, as amended. Congress has the power to repeal such taxes and provide for the gen-

eral welfare of those who have been and will be harmed by their imposition.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2578.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2579.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2580.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. HURT:

H.R. 2581.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2582.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2583.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 2584.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 2585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2586.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 2587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2588.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution:

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution:

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2589.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution ("The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probably cause, supported by Oath of affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.")

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 2590.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 2591.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

Specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, Clause 18

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2592.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 2593.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under article I of the United States Constitution, including the power granted to Congress under article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 18, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2594.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2595.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article 1, Sec. 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2596.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2597.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2598.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 2599.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2600.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause, Article I, Section 8 clause 3.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 2601.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 2602.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization and Clause I of Section 8 or Article I which states that Congress has the power to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 2603.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2604.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 2605.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2606.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power conferred by the United States Constitution upon each house of Congress by:

(a) Article I, Section 1, to exercise the legislative powers vested in Congress as granted in the Constitution; and

(b) Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for executing the legislative power granted to Congress in the Constitution.

This bill is also enacted to bring the operation of the federal government into compliance with the Fifth Amendment guarantee that no person be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 2607.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

clause 2 of section 5 of article I of the Constitution

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 2608.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.J. Res. 51.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose

amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 60: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 127: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 176: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 207: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 303: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 351: Mr. RADEL.
H.R. 400: Ms. ESTY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 435: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 460: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 494: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.
H.R. 529: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 556: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 574: Mr. HECK of Washington.
H.R. 594: Mr. ENYART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 647: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 664: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 685: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 712: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 719: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 744: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 755: Mr. DENHAM.
H.R. 761: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 792: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 797: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 847: Ms. BORDALLO and Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 850: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 851: Ms. ESTY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 855: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 901: Mr. BARR, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KLINE, and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 920: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 937: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 942: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 952: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 958: Ms. GABBARD.
H.R. 974: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 1014: Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 1015: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 1020: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 1024: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1065: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 1077: Mr. BENISHEK and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1150: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1155: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1179: Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1180: Mr. NEAL, Mr. REED, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1199: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1201: Mr. REED.
H.R. 1210: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1213: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1226: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JONES, and Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 1250: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 1252: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
 H.R. 1288: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 1303: Mr. JOYCE.
 H.R. 1384: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 1389: Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 1415: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 1428: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. BENISHEK.
 H.R. 1461: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. MEADOWS.
 H.R. 1462: Mr. MEADOWS.
 H.R. 1518: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 1565: Mr. PETERS of Michigan and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
 H.R. 1590: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 1595: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 1598: Ms. GABBARD.
 H.R. 1620: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 1653: Mr. LEUTKEMEYER.
 H.R. 1654: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 1661: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 1692: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.R. 1705: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
 H.R. 1708: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 1732: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 1733: Mr. BENISHEK.
 H.R. 1749: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H.R. 1771: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. BENISHEK.
 H.R. 1775: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. RIGELL.
 H.R. 1779: Mr. DENT.
 H.R. 1787: Mr. HALL.
 H.R. 1798: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 1801: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 1812: Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 1814: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1827: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 1838: Mr. BARR, Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 1897: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 1920: Mr. ENYART, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 1965: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1978: Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 1991: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 2000: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2009: Mr. BENISHEK and Mr. GIBBS.
 H.R. 2016: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H.R. 2020: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 2026: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. SANFORD.
 H.R. 2027: Mr. BARTON.
 H.R. 2028: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 2053: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 2056: Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 2058: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 2064: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. ENYART.
 H.R. 2066: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 2094: Mr. WELCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2101: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 2125: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. YOHO.
 H.R. 2144: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 2159: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 2172: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H.R. 2189: Mr. NUGENT.
 H.R. 2195: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2222: Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 2273: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 2296: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 2310: Mr. YOHO.
 H.R. 2328: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 2332: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H.R. 2333: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 2338: Mr. ENYART.
 H.R. 2346: Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 2347: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2359: Mr. DOGGETT.
 H.R. 2361: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2377: Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 2384: Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 2398: Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 2403: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2412: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. CARNEY.
 H.R. 2419: Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 2426: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 2429: Mr. HURT, Mr. KLINE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 2443: Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 2445: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2446: Mr. STIVERS and Ms. JENKINS.
 H.R. 2475: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2479: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 2482: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. PETERSON.
 H.R. 2484: Ms. SINEMA.
 H.R. 2506: Mr. MATHESON.
 H.R. 2519: Ms. BORDALLO.
 H.R. 2527: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
 H.R. 2540: Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ENYART, Mr. LOEBBESACK, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H.R. 2542: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2547: Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
 H.R. 2553: Mr. HOLT and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 2560: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENYART, and Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 2561: Mr. DUFFY.
 H.R. 2562: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 2565: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. LATTA.
 H. J. Res. 34: Mr. HONDA.
 H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
 H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H. Res. 35: Mr. RADEL.
 H. Res. 72: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H. Res. 90: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. ENGEL.
 H. Res. 109: Mr. BENISHEK.
 H. Res. 229: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H. Res. 247: Mr. STIVERS.

H. Res. 265: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H. Res. 272: Mr. CALVERT.
 H. Res. 282: Ms. WATERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. ESTY.
 H. Res. 284: Mr. ENYART.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

35. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City Council of Carson City, relative to Resolution No. 13-034 supporting the adoption of the Comprehensive Immigration Reform by the 113th Congress; to the Committee on Judiciary.

36. Also, a petition of City Council of Santa Ana City, CA, relative to Resolution No. 2013-023 supporting comprehensive Federal Immigration Reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

37. Also, a petition of the City of Sumter, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution No. 578 supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

38. Also, a petition of Sumter School District, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

39. Also, a petition of Sumter County, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

40. Also, a petition of New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs of GFWC, New Brunswick, NJ, relative to a resolution in opposition to the Safe and Efficient Transportation Act of 2013; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 2 by Mr. COURTNEY on H.R. 1595: Bobby L. Rush.

Petition 3 by Mr. VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 174: Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Rick Larsen, Pete P. Gallego, Michael M. Honda, John K. Delaney, Richard E. Neal, Edward J. Markey, Collin C. Peterson, John Barrow, Marcy Kaptur, John Garamendi, Raúl M. Grijalva, Sam Farr, John F. Tierney, Eliot L. Engel, Jerry McNerney, Bennie G. Thompson, Cedric L. Richmond, Jackie Speier, and Bradley S. Schneider.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING CHESTER H. SANFORD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a challenge-oriented young man who understands that it takes tenacity and self reliance to reach the highest success, Mr. Chester H. Sanford.

Chester H. Sanford was born November 26, 1995 in Chicago, IL, to the proud parents of Travis and Nora Stanford. He attended St. Elizabeth Catholic School in Chicago, IL, for two years, kindergarten and first grade. It was at this institution that he credits for giving him an advanced perspective of what knowledge is and what can be done to obtain it.

In September 2003 Chester and his mother relocated to Vicksburg, MS to care for his grandmother. Chester believes the responsibility of caring for his grandmother in the absence of his mother is what taught him the value in giving and caring for others.

Chester is a member of the The Vicksburg High School JROTC in which he credits for molding his character. Chester has climbed the ranks in JROTC: starting his freshmen year he went from being a cadet private to cadet corporal. In his sophomore year he progressed from cadet corporal to cadet second lieutenant and gained the position of the battalion training officer; and currently during his junior year he has climbed to cadet captain from cadet second lieutenant. Through this program Chester has learned what service truly is. He has led several community projects at nursing homes, the elementary schools, community outreach events. He has also participated in charity events for the local Child Abuse Prevention (CAP) Center through the culinary arts program, in which he, along with twenty other students prepared thousands of hot meals that were sold to gain money for the organization.

Chester credits his mother for being the backbone of the family and directing his path. His motto is, "that all things can be done through the love and service of your fellow man."

Chester is a member of Mt. Carmel M.B. Church where he has served as secretary of the Sunday School Department since 2008 and in 2011 became a Sunday School Teacher.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Chester H. Stanford for his hard work, dedication and a strong desire to achieve through adversity.

STUDENT LOANS

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following:

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
STUDENT GOVERNMENT,
Gainesville, FL, June 5, 2013.

Hon. Corrine Brown,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BROWN: A well-educated workforce is essential to the growth of our country. I firmly believe that higher education is what drives our economy and gives our country its competitive advantage in the current global economy. As the colleges and universities in the United States make progress towards curing cancer and finding alternative energy sources, the cost of a college degree has increased progressively.

According to the SFA Funds Management Report from the University of Florida, over 10,000 students have received \$37,122,091 in subsidized Stafford Loans. Across the board, the cost of a college degree has increased by more than 1,000 percent in the past 35 years and many students simply cannot bear the cost of a college degree.

I do not want to see student loan rates increase, but I recognize the need for long-term solutions to the problems that students face. I, along with the 50,000+ students at the University of Florida, support a bipartisan solution that will contribute to the success of students and support them in today's economy. This is an issue that we care about and it is a discussion that we want to be a part of.

Economics teaches us that stability is one of the greatest influences in any market. Students need to be able to plan for the financial responsibilities of college and a stable loan market is crucially important to providing stability and security. I think that everyone can agree that students should be focused on their education and college graduates should be focused on their career. Unfortunately, the current loan crisis has students and graduates focused on the amount of money they owe instead of studying and contributing to the nation's economy.

Ensuring that all stakeholders' voices are heard during the discussion is our main priority in finding a long-term solution to student loan rates. We are receptive to entertaining different possible solutions until the best one is found. Students and their families deserve financial stability instead of crippling adjustments or rate increases that would hinder their success. I look forward to discussing this issue with members from the state of Florida, and would gladly share my viewpoint with other Members of Congress.

Go Gators.

CHRISTINA BONARRIGO,
Student Body President,
University of Florida.

HONORING CAMERON MILLER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Cameron Miller. Cameron is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizen-

ship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Cameron has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Cameron has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Cameron has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Cameron reconstructed a hiking trail inside the Parkville Nature Sanctuary in Parkville, Missouri, overlaying the path with mulch and providing a better walking experience for hikers in the sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Cameron Miller for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

IN APPRECIATION OF MS. LAVENA PACE

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I have the opportunity to recognize the remarkable career of Ms. Lavena Pace as an integral member of my staff. After 10 years of service in my Monroe District Office, my staff and I wish her the best on her retirement.

Ms. Pace's kind-hearted and Christian character made her a natural in assisting the constituents of the 5th Congressional District. During her tenure, Ms. Pace has helped countless individuals, earning the respect and admiration of everyone she has met along her journey.

Over the years, I have watched Ms. Pace give tirelessly to her work. Ms. Pace's dedication, positive attitude, and work ethic will be deeply missed.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Lavena Pace on an exemplary career as she celebrates her retirement.

RECOGNIZING BERKLEY CHARTER SCHOOL, RECIPIENT OF THE SUPPORTMUSIC MERIT AWARD

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate Berkley Charter School of Polk, Florida on earning the SupportMusic Merit Award for academic excellence. The SupportMusic Merit Award is a national designation sponsored by the National Association of Music Merchants Foundation

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

(NAMM Foundation), which acknowledges communities throughout America that support and advance musical education curriculum.

In order for communities and schools to be awarded this designation, they must first complete a rigorous application process. Berkley Charter School was selected by the National Association of Music Merchants Foundation due to their high quality music education program. The Central Florida community is blessed to have an educational institution such as Berkley Charter School that is committed the educational development and successes of its students.

On behalf of the Central Florida community, I am pleased to recognize Berkley Charter School, and I congratulate the students and faculty on their accomplishment of achieving excellence in musical education. May their hard work and dedication inspire others to follow in their footsteps.

HONORING SHANNON GUNIER OF LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Shannon Gunier, who is retiring after 20 years of service to the Lake County Winegrape Commission.

Shannon Grunier and her husband, Rick Gunier, moved from Southern California to Lake County in 1991, where she began as the Executive Director of the Lake County Winegrape Commission. Without any prior experience in grapegrowing or winemaking, her strong marketing background and her resolve to learn about wine helped her become one of the most successful promoters of the Lake County Winegrape region. Mrs. Gunier has cultivated the image of Lake County as a producer of premium quality wines.

In the time since Mrs. Gunier began as Executive Director, the Lake County Winegrape Commission has spent over three million dollars in marketing Lake County wines. In her role with the Commission, Mrs. Gunier helped Lake County's wineries expand from three in her first year to 40 and growing today. Today the wine industry employs over 900 people in Lake County and pays over \$26 million dollars in annual wages.

Though Mrs. Gunier moved on from the Commission in February 2013, she is still active in promoting the Lake County winegrape growing region. She and her husband co-own North Coast Winegrape Brokers, a winegrape broker sales and marketing firm which services Lake County's independent growers. Additionally, in 2000, Mr. and Mrs. Gunier worked on the first Lake County Revitalization Grant.

Mrs. Gunier has received several awards for her leadership and service in the region, including an award of merit from the U.S. Forest Service, a certificate of appreciation from the Lake County Board of Supervisors, a Stars of Lake County award, a Kelseyville Business Association certificate of appreciation, and a Certificate of Special Congressional Recognition. In addition to her work with winegrapes, Mrs. Gunier has also served as a teacher at Yuba Community College, a consultant for the

Small Business Center, and an author of a forthcoming book: *You're Fired, I Quit—The Art of Being Married and Working Together*.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Gunier has a long and distinguished career of service to Lake County, most notably to the Lake County Winegrape Commission. It is therefore appropriate that we acknowledge Mrs. Gunier today and wish her well in her future endeavors.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NA- TIONAL DRAFT GOLDWATER RALLY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, a week from today is the 50th anniversary of an historic event in Washington, which helped launch a successful political revolution resulting in the development of the two-party system in the South.

On July 4, 1963, I participated with a busload of Republican activists and Teen Age Republicans, TARS, for the National Draft Goldwater Rally at the DC Armory addressed by Senator John Tower of Texas, Congressman John Ashbrook of Ohio, and Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona. The bus was organized by the visionary J. Drake Edens, a key founder of the modern Republican Party.

This event galvanized a movement, which has transformed the South culminating in 2012 with Republican legislative majorities in all states from Virginia to Texas and Oklahoma. Under the current President, the Southern states evolved from 49 percent population with Republican majorities to 100 per cent, 51 per cent Democrat for a century to zero, completing a 50-year shift. In 1961, State Representative Charlie Boineau of Richland County was the first Republican elected to any State office in the 20th Century in the State of South Carolina. In 1962, State Representative Floyd Spence of Lexington County became the first elected official of the Century to courageously switch parties explaining he felt more comfortable with Northern Republican philosophy than Southern Democrats. In 1964, U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond of Aiken County switched parties to support Barry Goldwater for President and he hired Tom Moss of Orangeburg as the first African-American staff member of a deep south U.S. Senator. Aiken County was a pioneer promoting local Republican candidates because of a high percentage of transplants from the Northeast and Midwest who worked at the Savannah River Site. South Carolina led the way for the South's first Republican legislative Speaker electing David Wilkins in 1994.

On the national level, this movement fulfilled the dream of Senator Barry Goldwater in his 1962 book *Why Not Victory?* with the defeat of the world-wide communist threat and the liberation of dozens of nations inspired by Ronald Reagan's peace through strength.

On the state level, South Carolina is a symbol of Republican achievement with the first Republican Governor, James Edwards, recruiting Michelin Tire Corporation of France that has resulted in South Carolina being the nation's leading exporter of tires. Governor Carroll Campbell attracted BMW to build a Ger-

man manufacturing facility in Greer, S.C., which led to South Carolina to becoming America's number one automobile exporter and Governor Nikki Haley promoted Boeing for South Carolina to be a major exporter of 787 jetliners worldwide.

In 2010, for the first time in 130 years, all statewide elected officials shifted to the Republican Party. The success was diverse with Governor Nikki Haley being the first female governor of South Carolina in 340 years and only the second Indian-American governor in American history. TIM SCOTT was elected to Congress as the second African-American in 100 years, and with Alan Wilson, age 37, being elected the youngest Attorney General in America. The Republican Party today is a broad coalition inclusive for limited government and expanded freedom.

I am grateful to have lived the Southern Republican Revolution, which has been so successful promoting a positive philosophy of limited government and expanded freedom abroad and at home. The future is bright for the principles of limited government as inspired by the Draft Goldwater Rally because it works. Equally we know that whenever big government is imposed, it fails and the freedoms of citizens are at risk.

COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Kazakhstan's Foreign Minister Erlan Idrissov back to Washington.

I also want to commend the Government of Kazakhstan for hosting the international talks between Iran and five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany, namely the P5+1 group, on Iran's nuclear program. Thanks to the voluntary abandonment of nuclear arms and firm adherence to enhancement of global non-proliferation, Kazakhstan is a perfect location for such talks. I hope that the parties will find constructive solutions in the best interests of the region and the whole world.

I thank the Government of Kazakhstan for its support of international efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and the constructive role played by Kazakhstan in developing the Northern Distribution Network, NDN, and its assistance to Afghanistan's security forces. Kazakhstan plays an important role in rebuilding Afghanistan, both in the provision of humanitarian, financial and technical aid to the Afghan government, and through regional initiatives aimed at stabilizing and developing Afghanistan's economy.

Kazakhstan's role in promoting the "New Silk Road" initiative and in developing regional confidence-building measures through the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, CICA, as well as its participation in the Istanbul Process on Afghanistan should be recognized and applauded.

I appreciate the work Foreign Minister Idrissov is doing to promote President Nazarbayev's initiatives and, once more, I welcome him back to Washington on his first official visit as Foreign Minister having previously

served as Kazakhstan's Ambassador to the United States.

HONORING ANTWANETTE KEYS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable student, Antwanette Keys. Ms. Keys is the daughter of Ms. Thelma West of Shelby, Mississippi and Mr. Alex McRae of Rosedale, Mississippi.

She began school at an early age, attending the Shelby Head Start Center in Shelby, Mississippi from 1998–2000. Noticeably excelling, she was promoted to elementary school in 2001 attending Brooks Elementary in Duncan, Mississippi. She quickly found a place inside her new school by becoming a member of the Girl Scouts Club.

In 2004 she had to adapt to a different kind a school, Shelby Middle School. At Shelby Middle School she held numerous titles including: Miss Fourth Grade, Miss Seventh Grade, and Miss Shelby Middle School. While upholding these titles she remained academically successful maintaining all A's and B's. Middle school had definitely paved the way for her new found interest in dance. A lifelong passion, she has diligently sought the strength to go above and beyond with the talent that God has blessed her with.

Performing a wide range of dances, she can choreograph anything from Jazz to Hip Hop to Contemporary. Being taught by the best has instilled in her the ability to always strive for the best. In doing so, she swiftly walked the halls of Broad Street High School with an upright attitude and focal point based on success. Knowing that her work never stops, she became Freshman Class President in 2009 followed by Miss Homecoming in 2010. Determined to create a positive image she became Miss Student Council in 2011 and went on to achieve her biggest accomplishment, Miss Broad Street High. She was a member of the Broad Street High School Marching Band for four years and member of D.R.E.A.M.S. Step team. She is a member of the National Technical Honor Society and the Student Council at Broad Street High School.

Antwanette works for the Bolivar Community Action Senior Select Program, which assists high school seniors in finding work while encouraging school attendance and community service. She has also worked for Peer Power for 3 years. This is a program dedicated to providing after school tutorials and enrichment activities for young scholars.

Antwanette currently attends Christian Union Missionary Baptist Church in Drew, Mississippi where she boldly embraces her faith as a Christian. She is active in the Youth Choir, a member of the CUC Praise team and secretary of Sunday School Department.

Antwanette is a mentee in a program through Coahoma Community College Tri-County Workforce Alliance in Clarksdale, Mississippi. Since community service is essential to her, in 2010 she and other students participated in Students Involved for Community Change summer school. It is a highly selective summer leadership program focusing on civil rights, community organization, and edu-

cational advancement. Upon graduating, she plans to further her education and major in nursing to become a Registered Nurse. After completing nursing school she will pursue medical school to become a Gynecologist.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Antwanette Keys for her dedication in being an outstanding student.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS: 4 MILLION MORE REASONS TO END THE SEQUESTER

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I am hearing from constituents who are looking but unable to find jobs, and who are now faced with cuts to their Federal unemployment insurance (UI) benefits because of the sequester.

These are people like Janice in Chicago, who last month wrote me, "Yesterday, I received an email from the Illinois Department of Employment Security stating that starting in June and through the month of September, my unemployment benefits will be reduced by 16.8%" because of the budget sequester.

Or Mary in Arlington Heights, who emailed me, "I am currently unemployed. These cuts will cost me \$200 a month. This is a lot of money for a single woman living on her own. These effects are real. They're more than just numbers on a piece of paper."

Mary is right—the effects of the sequester are happening to real people—people like her and Janice and their families. The Department of Labor estimates that by October 1, as many as 3.8 million unemployed workers could see reductions in their federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits as a result of the sequester.

For these families, the sequester means that they will have less money available to pay their mortgage or rent, doctor's and grocery bills. UI cuts ripple out into local communities, since unemployed workers will spend less on goods and services. Experts tell us that a \$1 spent on UI benefits results in higher consumer spending and increased economic activity of between \$1.50 and \$2.00—so a \$1 cut from UI benefits means an even greater loss in the effort to strengthen local economies. As Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics says, "if you cut unemployment insurance, then the economic impact is outsized." ("Unemployment Benefit Cut Adds to Drag on U.S. Spending: Economy," Bloomberg News, May 6, 2013.)

The National Employment Law Project has released an excellent analysis, "The Sequester's Devastating Impact on Families of Unemployed Workers and the Struggling Unemployment Insurance System." It estimates that, if the sequester continues for the rest of FY2013, federal EUC benefits could be cut by more than \$2.3 billion—an average of more than \$400 per family.

The NELP analysis also points out that the sequester's impacts do not stop at federal UI cuts—they also mean cuts to the training, job matching and reemployment initiatives designed to help unemployed workers get back

to work. Those cuts, too, impose real harm on families and our economy by making it harder for unemployed men and women to get back into the workforce.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 900, the Cancel the Sequester Act, because it will stop these very harmful cuts to Federal UI benefits and job creation efforts. I urge my colleagues to come together now so that we can stop these across-the-board, meat-ax sequester cuts that are so damaging to our constituents.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS J. ROONEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 287, 288: my flight from Florida was canceled; the next flight arrived after first votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes," on both.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FLEXIBILITY FOR WORKING FAMILIES ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, across all sectors and industries, flexible work arrangements are a key to meeting the 21st century's diverse workforce needs. Such voluntary arrangements have been shown to boost employee satisfaction and their physical and mental health as well as improve businesses bottom line by helping to retain key talent, reduce absenteeism, and enhance employee productivity.

Flexible workplace policies are a win-win for business and workers. To help promote these policies, I am introducing the Flexibility for Working Families Act. This legislation guarantees employees the right to request flexible work arrangements and provides employers with flexibility by encouraging them to review these requests, propose changes, and even deny them if they are not in the best interest of the business. Such voluntary arrangements between employees and employers include changing the time, amount, and/or place that work is conducted.

Over the last 50 years the American workforce and demographics have shifted tremendously. Last month, Pew Research found that "breadwinner moms" are the sole or primary provider in more than four in ten households with children under age 18. Furthermore, more households are caring for older relatives as medical advances mean people are living longer, with studies showing that almost 60 percent of those who provide unpaid care to an adult or to a child with special needs are employed. It's important that this workforce have options such as flexibility to help them handle even the most basic demands of work and family.

I urge my colleagues to support the Flexibility for Working Families Act, and I thank Senator BOB CASEY for introducing Senate companion legislation.

HONORING A'MYA IREANNA DAVIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. A'Mya Ireanna Davis, who is a remarkable student that is making a difference in her community.

A'Mya Ireanna Davis, a Crystal Springs, MS native, is the daughter of Mr. Roderick and Monica Davis. She is the eldest of two siblings, Malik Jones and Eunicesia Jones.

A'Mya is a ninth grade honor student at Crystal Springs High School where she serves as President of the Freshman Class. Known as a busy-body, A'mya is very active in her school, church, and community. She is a member of the Crystal Springs High School Band, the Soccer team, the Track and Field team, Student Council, the Drama Club, a member of My Sister's Keeper, an Usher, member of the church choir at Brushy Creek MB Church and serves as Youth Secretary and Treasurer for the Fran's Branch New Hope Sunday School Institute.

A'Mya is very passionate about her city and community. In 2012, she became the youngest person to serve on the Crystal Springs Mayor's Youth Council. While on the Council, she was involved in community organizing, performing at youth summits and serving as a representative for the youth in Crystal Springs at state-wide leadership conferences. Throughout all of her accomplishments at the very tender age of 14, A'Mya is a normal teen who loves to sing, dance, write music and poetry, and recite speeches. After high school, A'mya plans on attending Harvard University to become a prominent attorney.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an energetic and dedicated student, Ms. A'Mya Ireanna Davis, for her determination to make a difference in the Crystal Springs community.

RECOGNIZING GEORGE
WASHINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George Washington Middle School in Lyons, Illinois, for being named to the list of top performing middle grades schools in the country by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform.

George Washington represents one of only 103 middle grades schools from around the United States that were recognized as a "School to Watch" by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform. To achieve this honor, George Washington had to prove that they are academically excellent, developmentally responsive, and socially equitable. They are among the best schools in the country in those regards, and I am glad to see these schools recognized for their excellence.

Achieving such a high level of performance is not easy. Schools must establish an educational culture that creates structures, norms, and organizational support to sustain their im-

proving trend toward excellence. Principal Johnny Billingsley has demonstrated a sense of purpose that drives his decision making. Further this performance could not be possible without teachers who work tirelessly for their students and communities, and administrators, who work to provide a professional atmosphere to let teachers do what they do best. This hard work and dedication has created an exemplary learning atmosphere.

This achievement is made possible through the hard work and dedication of the students, and the loving guidance by their parents and guardians. The students' work ethic and the values that their parents have instilled within them made this award attainable.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding faculties and students at George Washington Middle School, and congratulating them for being recognized as one of the outstanding middle grades schools in the country. May they continue to exhibit excellence and create one of the best learning environments in the country for our future leaders.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF ANN DEMATTEO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to take a moment to pay tribute to a very special member of the Greater New Haven community, Ann DeMatteo, who was taken from us much too soon when she lost her battle with breast cancer. Daughter, sister, aunt, colleague, mentor, and friend, Ann was a remarkable woman whose passion, good nature, and infectious laugh touched the lives of many and will long be remembered by all of those fortunate enough to have known her.

Ann was a journalist spending the majority of her career as a reporter for the New Haven Register but also serving as the editor of the Middletown Press during the last years of her life. Anyone who has ever worked with Ann or been interviewed by her will tell you that no one knew more about the towns or issues they covered than she did. She delved into any story she was covering and served as a mentor to many up-and-coming reporters at the New Haven Register. Tough, but fair, Ann earned a distinguished reputation among her colleagues and in the community.

When Ann was diagnosed with breast cancer, she did what she did best—shared the story. The result was her column, "Inspirations," which she continued until the very end. She not only wrote about her own battle but shared the stories of others as well. Ann did not just write about breast cancer, she was actively involved in the fight to find a cure. She assisted local charities, serving as honorary chairwoman of the annual Silver Bullets Hamden Police Benefit game as well as Hamden Lights for Life, raising thousands of dollars for much needed research. She was named the New Haven Register's "Person of the Year" in 2008 and I was honored to join the National Organization of Italian American Women in recognizing her as one of the 2012 Wise Women.

Her friends and family will tell you that as dedicated as she was to her professional and charitable work, Ann was also known as the life of the party. She loved karaoke and was always ready to dance. But it is her compassion, generosity, and kind heart that they will remember most. Her friend and colleague, Helen Bennett Harvey may have put it best when she recently said of Ann, "In the end, what she gave so many of us also was an example of true grace under fire. Cancer took Ann's body, but it did not take the beauty and love that emanated from within her."

As I stand today to pay tribute to Ann DeMatteo and honor her legacy, I extend my heartfelt sympathies to her family—her mother, Ann; her brother and sister-in-law, Joseph and Patricia; her nephew and godson, John; and her niece, Rebecca. Put simply, Ann was one of a kind and her presence in our lives will be deeply missed, however, the indelible mark that she left on our community and on our souls will continue to inspire us every day.

HONORING COMPASS, THE GAY
AND LESBIAN COMMUNITY CEN-
TER (GLCC) OF PALM BEACH
COUNTY FOR THEIR 25TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Compass, the Gay and Lesbian Community Center (GLCC) of Palm Beach County for their 25th anniversary and for their continued advocacy on behalf of the LGBT community.

On Saturday, June 29, Compass will hold its annual Stonewall Ball, a party that attracts over 1,000 attendees each year. This ball connects public leaders and elected officials with members of the LGBT community, an essential step in creating opportunities for LGBT citizens of South Florida to participate in public life.

Since its inception, Compass has acted as a true champion of the LGBT community. As the largest gay and lesbian community center in Florida, Compass is visited by more than 25,000 individuals each year. It provides social and health-related support groups for LGBT people and case workers who help obtain treatment for those living with HIV/AIDS. Compass also organizes the Pride Business Alliance, a group that promotes gay-owned and gay-friendly local businesses.

In honor of Compass GLCC's 25th anniversary, I am proud to recognize the entire Compass community for their achievements in promoting awareness and sensitivity to LGBT issues in South Florida.

HONORING MS. ALKEIRA GOOCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a future leader of this country, she is currently a student making a

difference in her school and hometown of West Tallahatchie High School, Ms. Alkeira Gooch.

Throughout her life, Alkeira says she has been nothing less than determined to succeed and I quote her, "I was only given one life to live, to not take chances, accomplish the impossible, and take advantage of everything that is available to me." You see, sometimes things that are not so good can be great inspirations. Alkeira lives in a community that is limited in resources and opportunities.

So, let me share with you why Alkeira is a student making a difference. In school she is involved in many organizations that reach out to others. She participates in a group that reads to younger children and donates gifts during Christmas. Alkeira is a member of the Student Government Association, Future Business Leaders of America, and the Senior Beta Club. In her evening hours she makes time to tutor other students and volunteers at the local community center. Alkeira's well rounded participation has given her the experience that will help her become that future leader and pediatrician she wants to be.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Alkeira Gooch for her current active role as a student making a difference.

RECOGNIZING CHRIS WALLS

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chris Walls, one of my constituents from Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Walls pulled his community together to help the 33,000 victims from the May 2013 tornadoes in Oklahoma.

Many of those affected by the tornadoes lost their homes and all of their possessions. When Mr. Walls found out about the extensive damage done, it reminded him of the time his home was ruined by a fire. Mr. Walls remembered how much he appreciated the support of his community when he lost so much and felt it was his job to help the tornado victims.

The way Mr. Walls felt he could best help the victims was by starting a drive for needed supplies. He called upon our community in Wilmington and opened up his tattoo shop as a drop-off point for the drive. The Wilmington community donated many supplies including bandages, bottled water and toothpaste. Then, on June 10, 2013, Mr. Walls and his wife drove out to Oklahoma to personally deliver supplies to the tornado victims.

I am very thankful for Chris Walls' hard work in helping the people of Moore, Oklahoma. I ask that all Members of Congress stand with me to recognize Mr. Walls and the people of Wilmington, Ohio, for their acts of selflessness and kindness.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took of-

fice, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$16,738,580,905,836.39. We've added \$6,111,703,856,923.31 to our debt in 4 and a half years. This is \$6 trillion in debt our Nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

RECOGNIZING EVERGREEN ACADEMY MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Evergreen Academy Middle School in Chicago, Illinois, for being named to the list of top performing middle grades schools in the country by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform.

Evergreen Academy represents one of only 103 middle grades schools from around the United States that were recognized as a "School to Watch" by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform. To achieve this honor, Evergreen Academy had to prove that they are academically excellent, developmentally responsive, and socially equitable. They are among the best schools in the country in those regards, and I am glad to see these schools recognized for their excellence.

Achieving such a high level of performance is not easy. Schools must establish an educational culture that creates structures, norms, and organizational support to sustain their improving trend toward excellence. Principal Marian L. Strok has demonstrated a sense of purpose that drives her decision making. Further, this performance could not be possible without teachers who work tirelessly for their students and communities, and administrators who work to provide a professional atmosphere to let teachers do what they do best. This hard work and dedication has created an exemplary learning atmosphere.

This achievement is made possible through the hard work and dedication by the students, and the loving guidance by their parents and guardians. The students' work ethic and the values that their parents have instilled within them made this award attainable.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding faculty and students at Evergreen Academy Middle School, and congratulating them for being recognized as one of the outstanding middle grades schools in the country. May they continue to exhibit excellence and create one of the best learning environments in the country for our future leaders.

HONORING MAYOR WILLIE JAMES JONES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable civil servant, Mayor Willie James Jones. The Honorable Mayor Willie J. Jones is a resident of

Coahoma, Mississippi and he is affectionately known to many as Mayor W.J. Jones.

He has devoted his entire adult life providing selfless service, energy and resources to ensure that others fare well. When Mayor Jones initially came to the tiny town of Coahoma, Mississippi, many of its residents lived in two room shacks with no indoor plumbing. As Mayor of the town of Coahoma since 1981, and one of the longest running tenures in the State of Mississippi, he has launched multiple efforts to improve the living conditions of its residents and revitalize the community. Under his leadership and armed with the motto of "Go and Grow", the community began to change. Today, with a cadre consisting of concerned World Vision, Habitat for Humanity, and volunteer residents, over half the town's families now live in HUD approved two, three, or four bedroom homes.

Mayor Jones skillfully led a coalition composed of Coahoma Utilities, Coahoma Community Development Corporation, and Coahoma Habitat for Humanity to pull the community together. In addition, through Mayor Jones' lobbying efforts, the Town of Coahoma has been the beneficiary of federal funding for a sewage system to replace open sewers and a well and water tank to improve its drinking supply. Because of these efforts, Mayor Jones has been honored by the Mississippi Conference of Black Mayors.

In addition to improving the living conditions of the town, Mayor Jones has a dedicated interest in the education of all. After graduating Rust College in 1954 and serving two years in the U.S. Army, Mayor Jones and his wife, Vivian Virginia Moore, moved to the Mississippi Delta and worked in the Coahoma County School system for 40 years before retiring in 1996. He has a vested interest in education. In 1956, he was among those fighting for equal salaries for all educators, for equal school funding and for equal treatment in use of public facilities.

While serving as principal of Hull Elementary and Jonestown Middle Schools he saw that all students were clothed and fed in addition to receiving an education. For his contributions toward making the 1966 merger of the National Education Association (NEA) and the Black American Teachers Association a success, Jones was recognized in 2006 at the 40 Year Merger Anniversary Celebration. On the college level he promotes access to higher education for students of all ethnicities. He received the 1990 Rust College Alumnus of the Year and has received annual Outstanding Contribution Appreciation Awards at his alma mater since 1997.

In 1996, as an educator, human and civil rights activist, Jones was among only a dozen veteran educators recognized nationwide and honored by the National Education Association at its annual Human and Civil Rights dinner. He was presented the H. Council Trenholm Memorial Award for his efforts to free the education system of inequities based on race and his leadership in advancing intergroup understanding within the education profession. On the state level the Mississippi Association of Educators (MAE) has presented him with the Lifetime Achievement Award, the MAE Humanized Education Award and the 1996 Member of the Year Award.

Through the years as a community servant, Mayor Jones has served as Chairman of Diversified March of Dimes, Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of Coahoma Opportunities, Inc., President of Third District Teachers Association and North Delta Uniserv-MAE, and Representative of the Board Scouts of America. He is also affiliated with NAACP; Tri-County Workforce Alliance Board of Directors, Mississippi Delta Council for Farm Workers, Inc., local, state and national education associations, the Mississippi Conference of Black Mayors, the National Conference of Black Mayors, the Mississippi Municipal League, and the Mississippi Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials.

Despite his many achievements, affiliations and recognition, Mayor Jones' focus remains the town of Coahoma. He is currently working on a drainage and street improvement project with federal and state support. He believes that the largest room in the world is the room of improvement and is continuously seeking ways and funds to improve the quality of life for his citizens in all areas—educationally, economically and socially.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mayor W.J. Jones for his dedication to serving others.

ACCURACY IN MEDICARE PHYSICIAN PAYMENT ACT OF 2013

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Accuracy in Medicare Physician Payment Act of 2013. This bill will give the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) important tools and resources to continue alleviating our dire shortage of primary care physicians. As Congress tries to come together around the challenges of how to repeal and replace the broken Sustainable Growth Rate formula, I want to make sure that we do not neglect the Medicare physician fee schedule and the impact it has on our physician workforce.

It is no mystery that relatively depressed salaries are driving new doctors away from primary-care fields like family medicine and pediatrics and into more lucrative specialties and subspecialties like radiology and orthopedic surgery. I don't begrudge anyone for making that choice; when I graduated from medical school 50 years ago I could not have fathomed being loaded down with six figures of medical school debt. And to be sure, we need talented specialists. But we have a stubbornly small proportion of primary care doctors—just over 30 percent, when most experts agree that 50 percent is the “sweet spot” in terms of maximizing quality and minimizing cost.

I am proud that Congress gave primary care a shot in the arm in the Affordable Care Act, under which Medicaid pays higher Medicare rates for primary care through 2015, and Medicare makes quarterly incentive payments to primary care physicians through 2017. The ACA also expanded the National Health Service Corps, which eases the steep cost of medical education for doctors and allied health practitioners willing to practice in an under-

served area after graduation. These are meaningful steps, but to make more enduring progress in this area, I believe that Medicare must repair structural inaccuracies in the Medicare physician fee schedule that have eroded the value of primary care. Simply put, Medicare contributes to this imbalance by underpaying for the critical yet undervalued job of managing complex patients with multiple chronic conditions and keeping them out of the emergency room and hospital.

A major obstacle to reform is Medicare's continued reliance on a committee of mostly specialist physicians to help set payment rates for the 7,400 services on the Medicare physician fee schedule. Since 1991, Medicare has outsourced its work of appraising the value of these services to the AMA's Relative Value Scale Update Committee (RUC)—a 31-member panel of physicians who decide how services should be valued and updated. Only a handful of the 31 committee members perform primary care. The RUC meets in private and provides limited release of the minutes of its proceedings. In formulating its recommendations, the RUC also relies heavily on anecdotal and self-serving surveys, rather than forensic evidence.

CMS has begun to update misvalued codes in the fee schedule, but it needs more muscle and resources to do the job. This bill would establish a panel of independent experts within CMS that would identify the distortions in the fee schedule and develop evidence to justify more accurate updates. Medicare could continue to request work from the RUC, but the expert panel would both initiate such requests and review RUC's work product. The panel members would not have a direct interest in the fee schedule, and would include beneficiary representatives. It would be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, which requires advisory bodies to hold open meetings and publish the minutes of such meetings.

In addition to payment accuracy and fairness, this is also about reining in a conflict of interest. After looking at this for several years I believe that we give the physician specialty societies, through the RUC, an undue influence on their own payments. In no other area—whether it be hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, or any other setting—does Medicare ask the providers to play such an active role in setting their own reimbursement amounts. Medicare certainly needs clinical expertise to evaluate the resources necessary to perform physician services but should not look to an outside organization whose members directly benefit from the fee schedule to apportion some \$70 billion in annual public spending, without some checks and balances. No matter how well-intentioned, such a system contains structural biases that need safeguards to prevent abuse.

Medicare is not only one of America's most important social insurance programs and a bulwark of the middle class, it also establishes economic incentives that ripple through all of health care and contribute to our shortage of primary care physicians. As we continue to pursue a permanent doc fix, let's also talk about how we will use Medicare to incentivize the appropriate mix of physicians in the workforce to serve beneficiaries and the public health.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed the votes on Tuesday, June 25, 2013 and Wednesday, June 26, 2013.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 287, H.R. 2383—To designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the “Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge”;

“Yea” on rollcall No. 288, H.R. 1092—To designate the air route traffic control center located in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the “Patricia Clark Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center”;

“No” on rollcall No. 289, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1613, H.R. 2231, and H.R. 2410—Democrats are urged to vote no on the Previous Question so that Mr. HASTINGS of Florida can offer his amendment to the Rule, which allows for Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut's bill, H.R. 1595—Student Loan Relief Act of 2013, to be considered under an open Rule. H.R. 1595 would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, extending the freeze on subsidized student loan interest rates for two years, which would prevent rates from doubling from 3.4% to 6.8% on July 1. Immediate action is necessary to protect college students and families, given the short time remaining before rates double. Republicans should not allow the House to go into its 8th full week of recess this year without addressing this critical issue with a bipartisan solution that can become law; and

“No” on rollcall No. 290, H. Res. 274—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1613—Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act, H.R. 2231—Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, and H.R. 2410—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.

HONORING AURELIO HURTADO OF ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Aurelio Hurtado of St. Helena, California, on the occasion of his retirement as the Director of the Farmworker Services Program for California Human Development, after 45 years of advocacy work.

Mr. Hurtado left his small town of Jerez, Mexico in 1955 to work in the agricultural fields of Texas and New Mexico. When he moved to Northern California to work in the vineyards of St. Helena, Mr. Hurtado fell in love with the region and decided to make it his home. It was a conference with farmworker advocate Cesar Chavez that pushed Mr. Hurtado to dedicate his life to improving educational, social, and economic aspects of the Napa Valley community.

In 1967, Mr. Hurtado was one of the founders of the North Bay Human Development Corporation, currently known as California Human Development Corporation, whose core services include job training, affordable housing, criminal justice services, community services and training, and community integration for individuals with disabilities. In 1968, he became the Director of the On the Job Training and Adult Work Experience Programs where he served migrant and seasonal farmworker families in Napa, Sonoma, and Solano Counties. In 1982, he joined the Farmworker Services Division as a Deputy Director, advocating on behalf of Northern California farmworkers' rights.

Mr. Hurtado is an integral member of our community and has worked diligently toward its improvement. He formed and was involved in several community organizations including Organización Latinoamericana de Liberación Económica of Napa County, Credit Union "El Porvenir" of Napa County, Community Health Clinic Ole and Bronze Development Corporation. He has also worked with the Comité Mexicano de Beneficencia, Legal Aid of Napa Valley, the Napa Valley Migrant Farmworker Housing Committee, and the Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior, among others.

Mr. Hurtado received his degrees in Accounting and Business Administration in Mexico. He has shared the majority of his life with his wife, Mrs. Rogelia M. Hurtado.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge Mr. Hurtado for his extraordinary work as a lifelong community organizer who works to bring equity to the lives of Latinos throughout the Napa Valley.

HONORING ELAINE BAKER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Civil Rights leader Dr. Elaine Baker. Dr. Baker is a resident of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

She is the only child to the late Joseph and Louise Marjorie Baker. She was born on June 30, 1949 in the historical independent black community of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, which was founded in 1887 by former slaves led by Isaiah Montgomery. Growing up in this community she was nurtured by a community of proud, loving and generous elders and peers and teachers.

She was influenced by a socio-cultural environment in Mound Bayou that had great expectations and surrounding communities that communicated messages of dual citizenship for people who looked like her. For example, the separate waiting room in the doctor's office in Merigold in stark contrast to the openness of Friendship Clinic in Mound Bayou. The "colored only" water fountains in Cleveland spoke a deafening sound of discrimination. And the "colored only" bathrooms in Clarksdale, which reinforced that something was not right.

The violent death of Emmett Till, as memorialized in the Jet magazine photo story remains indelibly etched in the forefront of her reality that danger could be lurking anywhere for people who looked like her. The news stories

about bombings and lynchings and murders and arrests that Jet, Ebony and other Afro-American news media carried either in print or through audio media brought home the chilling messages of "less than" and "more than" solely, it seemed, based on skin color. These incidents and family discussions let her know that she could not sit back and not become an advocate for change.

The importance of education was always at the forefront of discussions in her home. Her grandmother, with an elementary education reminded her to get an education. She told her with an education it will matter how you look or what you have or don't have, you'll know." Her mother, a 1944 graduate of Bolivar County Training School, was an avid reader and teacher. Both of these women set the reading example for her—whether it was the Bible, various news media, or other options including the catalogs. From Mound Bayou to Tougaloo College the meaning of civil rights took on very significant meanings. Those meanings led her to Brown University where she was a semester exchange student from Tougaloo to Atlanta University now known as the Whitney M. Young School of Social Work to the University of Georgia. There she was exposed to socio-economic and racial divides that urged her into action and she became part of change.

Her love of people and a desire to understand human behavior in the social environment underpinned her selected academic majors: Sociology at Tougaloo College where she was a B.A., Cum Laude graduate, earned a Master of Social Work and Public Administration Ph.D., with emphasis in Organization Development, Health Resources Administration and General Public Administration. Her involvement in community-based organizations was transformative in focus and diverse in the individuals engaged.

She knows life is the gift that keeps on giving and memories of civil engagement include Fannie Lou Hamer, Unita Blackwell, Marian Wright Edelman, and many others. She believes that what she has been gifted which is not hers to keep. She is truly an advocate for change.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Elaine Baker for her dedication to civil rights.

HONORING REGINALD MAYO, PH.D. ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with my heartfelt thanks and appreciation that I rise today to recognize an outstanding member of our community and my good friend, Dr. Reginald Mayo, Superintendent of Schools as he celebrates his retirement from the New Haven Public School system. In a career that has spanned 46 years, Reggie has dedicated a lifetime to education, quietly touching the lives of thousands by providing our young people with a strong foundation on which to build their future success.

Reggie Mayo has devoted most of his professional career to the New Haven Public

School system. He began as a science teacher at Troup Middle School in 1967 and rose through the ranks serving as Assistant Principal of Troup and then Principal of Jackie Robinson Middle School. He was promoted to K-8 Director of Schools and later Executive Director of School Operations until his appointment as Superintendent in 1992. During his tenure, Reggie earned a distinguished reputation for his commitment and vision.

As superintendent, Reggie has steadily guided the District to set new standards in education. One of his earliest accomplishments was making New Haven the first school district in Connecticut to effectively end the practice of social promotion. As the State was rocked by the school desegregation case *Sheff v. O'Neill*, Reggie quietly and effectively built the largest interdistrict magnet program in Connecticut—with 1,300 suburban students enrolled it is a model program of urban-suburban exchange. Partnering with the city's mayor, John DeStefano, Reggie undertook a master plan which included the renovation or reconstruction of every school—every school—in the district. And in what will likely come to be known as his crowning achievement as superintendent, in 2010 Reggie, in cooperation with the Board of Education, teachers unions, and the city administration, launched what has become a nationally recognized school reform plan. This outstanding initiative, collaboratively built by administrators and educators, involves evaluating schools and teachers as well as intervening and implementing improvement plans in poor-performing schools.

Over the course of the last two decades, Reggie Mayo, along with Mayor John DeStefano, has transformed the educational environment in New Haven. Schools have been rebuilt, outfitted with the latest in technology and resources, curriculum has been rewritten, graduation rates have risen dramatically while drop-out rates dropped significantly, and real education reform has been launched. His is a remarkable legacy that will continue to inspire learning and nurture creativity for many years to come.

I would be remiss if I did not extend a personal note of thanks to Reggie for his many years of friendship and support. During my tenure in Congress and before, I have had many opportunities to work with him and am always inspired by his unwavering energy and commitment. His presence in the New Haven Public School system will most certainly be missed, however, I have no doubt that he will continue to serve our community and enrich the lives of others.

For his invaluable service to our city—but most importantly our children—I am proud to stand today and join the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered in extending my deepest thanks and sincere congratulations to Dr. Reginald Mayo. His vision, leadership, and contributions have changed the face of education in New Haven and made all the difference in the lives of our young people. We owe him a great debt of gratitude for the indelible mark that he has left on our community. I wish him, his wife, Patsy; their children, Reggie, Jr., Shawn, and Lisa, and his grandchildren, Reginald III, Ryland, Riece, and Shawn Jr., all the best for many more years of health and happiness.

IN RECOGNITION OF 50 YEARS OF SERVICE OF AMBASSADOR GEORGE W. LANDAU AND ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RECEIVING THE 2013 AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION DIPLOMACY AWARD

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ambassador George W. Landau for his 50 years of service to our Nation and to congratulate him for receiving the American Foreign Service Association 2013 Lifetime Contributions to American Diplomacy Award. This award is bestowed in recognition of extraordinary contribution to diplomacy and to recognize the recipient's continued contribution in retirement to the advancement of the profession of diplomacy and U.S. foreign policy.

Ambassador George Landau served as U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay, Venezuela, and Chile, where he played a crucial role in solving the murder of Chilean politician Orlando Letelier, who died in a car bombing in Washington, DC in 1976. By preserving evidence which led to the identification of the organizers of the bombing, Ambassador Landau helped to expose a large, concerted effort to kill South American rebels and dissidents. His efforts helped to bring to justice those responsible for the crimes. Following his retirement, he served as the President of the Americas Society and Council of the Americas, and as President of the Council of Advisors, Latin America, of Guardian Industries (AS/COA).

During his tenure as president of AS/COA, Ambassador Landau worked tirelessly to persuade Congress to grant "fast track" negotiating authority to the president in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement. His efforts helped to lay the foundation for the U.S.-Chile Free Trade agreement of 2004 and the current Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations. As an acknowledgment of his service and key role in the promotion of trade, Ambassador Landau was twice appointed to the board of the Export-Import Bank and received decorations from the governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Ambassador George W. Landau personifies the ideals and values that are the basis of the U.S. Foreign Service. On behalf of a grateful nation I thank him for his long service to our country and congratulate him on his award.

CONGRATULATING THE BOCA RATON COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Boca Raton Community High School Science Olympiad team and their incredible achievements in the 2013 National Science Olympiad Tournament.

The team has won the Southeast Regional Championship in each of its five years in exist-

ence, as well as three consecutive Florida State Championships. This year, the National Tournament happened to occur on the same day as graduation. Six graduating seniors chose to miss the ceremony in order to represent their school, demonstrating their extraordinary commitment and leading the team to a top 25 national ranking. Two team members, Montita Sowapark and Brian Lopez, followed their 2012 national first place ranking in the "Water Quality" event with an outstanding second place finish, emphasizing the amazing scientific talent at the high school.

Once again, I would like to congratulate everyone involved with the remarkable Boca Raton Community High School Science Olympiad team, and I look forward to their continued success. To the seniors, I wish the best of luck in college and all their future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING FLEET MARINE FORCE NAVY CORPSMAN JOHN J. CROWLEY

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful nation to recognize Fleet Marine Force Navy Corpsman John J. Crowley from Hilliard, Ohio, for his selfless acts of bravery and valor while deployed to Afghanistan for Operation Enduring Freedom. A true American hero, Crowley risked his life to ensure the safety of others in his squad when he aided them after the explosion of two Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

Corpsman Crowley has served in the Marines since 2009 where he has rightfully received numerous honors including the valor-designated Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. On June 13, 2012, his squad was on night patrol and struck by two IEDs. The first strike resulted in a dual-amputee casualty, which Corpsman Crowley promptly stabilized. The second explosion occurred as Marines swept a path toward the original casualty, resulting in three additional casualties. Corpsman Crowley was in close proximity to the second device and suffered wounds to his face and a ruptured eardrum.

Despite his injuries, Corpsman Crowley maintained composure and treated an additional double amputee, as well as the squad leader, who had severe fragmentation wounds to his hands, body and face. He then helped move the Marines with casualties to a collection point and provided life-saving updates on the patients' status until the medical emergency evacuation helicopter arrived. His decisive actions were instrumental in saving the lives of three critically injured Marines. By his guidance, initiative, and dedication to duty, Corpsman Crowley reflected great credit upon himself and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

I ask that all Members of Congress join me in offering our appreciation for Fleet Marine Force Navy Corpsman John J. Crowley and his meritorious service to this great nation. He went to the greatest extent in order to secure our freedom here at home, which deserves the highest of recognitions.

HONORING DR. JUNIPER YATES TRICE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Civil Servant, Dr. Juniper Yates Trice. Dr. Juniper Trice is a resident of Rosedale, Mississippi and has been an exceptional and inspirational figure in the City of Rosedale. He has devoted his life to community service and community development. He is affectionately known to many as Dr. J.Y. Trice.

Throughout the course of his career, Dr. Trice contributed to job creation as Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Bolivar County Council on Aging which provides transportation services to rural residents. Since opening the Bolivar County Council on Aging in 1975 the organization has received national recognition from the Community Transportation Association of America, and the Mississippi Department of Public Transportation for outstanding service and leadership in serving residents of Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington and Yazoo counties. He has received numerous awards and accolades for his service to humanity.

Dr. Trice has been instrumental and a driving force in the political arena; he served as Mayor of the City of Rosedale for 16 years, and stressed to others the importance of being involved in the political process for progressive change. He has held other prestigious positions such as being the first black appointed President of the South Delta Economic Planning and Development District, and first black Chairman of the State Educational Finance Commission.

Through his dedicated work in education Dr. Trice has touched lives with his teaching abilities in Prentiss, Tishomingo, Itawamba and Bolivar Counties School Districts; and as Assistant Superintendent in Itawamba and Bolivar Counties School Districts. Dr. Trice has had a profound impact over the years in many people lives through his love of the Lord and as Presiding Elder over 41 churches throughout the State of Mississippi. His compassion has been a source of comfort and inspiration throughout his life's work.

He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and foreign countries promoting the State of Mississippi. Dr. Trice has been, and continues to be a tremendous gift to the people of Rosedale, Bolivar County and the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my Colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Juniper Y. Trice for his dedication to serving others.

TRIBUTE TO NANYA FRIEND OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Nanya Friend, a resident of Charleston, West Virginia. Friend has greatly contributed to the tradition of journalism in the

Mountain State during her tenure as Editor of the Charleston Daily Mail.

The Charleston Daily Mail is a Pulitzer-winning publication, and under the direction of Friend it has served a vital role in updating and informing West Virginians. Under the direction of Friend, the Daily Mail has maintained high standards of journalism, while adapting to the challenges and technologies of the digital age.

Friend, a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, has served as editor of the publication since 1996, and its publisher since 2004. Friend's intellect, unwavering devotion to the truth, and high standards of journalistic integrity have made a mark in West Virginia. They have also earned her the West Virginia Press Association's Adam R. Kelly Premier Journalist Award in 2009, which is the association's highest honor.

Nanya Friend and her husband Rod have been married for 36 years, and together they have two children Kara and Keith. She is also a proud grandmother to Lydia and Meredith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Nanya Friend for her extraordinary service to the people of West Virginia and for the advances she has made in her field.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GENERAL
RICHARD J. SEITZ

HON. TIM HUELSKAMP

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and pay tribute to the life of Lt. General Richard J. Seitz of Junction City, Kansas. On June 8th, 2013, General "Dick" Seitz completed a storied life at the age of 95.

Born in Leavenworth, Kansas on February 18th, 1918, he grew up in that city and then attended Kansas State University where in 1939 he began dating his first wife, Bettie Jean Merrill. That same year Dick, foreseeing World War II looming on the horizon, accepted a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army. He went through the sixth jump school class the Army ever had—thus becoming one of its first paratroopers.

With the advent of the war, Dick rose rapidly. At the age of only 25 in March 1942, as a Major, he was given command of the 2nd Battalion of the 517th Parachute Infantry Regimental Combat Team. Thereafter, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and, as the Army's youngest battalion commander, led his battalion throughout its historic combat operations in Europe with the personal radio call sign of "Dangerous Dick."

The 517th was flung into combat at Anzio at the time of the breakout from that beachhead followed by fighting up the Italian peninsula. They then made the combat jump into the southern invasion of France at 4 a.m., on August 15th, 1944 as the airborne element of Operation Dragoon with its subsequent heavy combat in the French Maritime Alps. Finally, put in reserve in Northeastern France in December 1944, Dick was drawing up Paris leave rosters for his men when Adolf Hitler launched the Battle of the Bulge.

At that point, Dick's 2nd Battalion was married with a Regiment of the 7th Armored Division

to form what became known as "Task Force Seitz." It was pushed in to plug the gaps on the north slope of the "Bulge" every time the Germans tried to make a breakout. In doing so, his battalion went from 691 men to 380 through combat losses in some of the worst fighting of the second World War. The battalion went on from the "Bulge" to see even further bloody combat in the subsequent battles of the Huertigen Forest.

Before shipping out to Europe, Dick and Bettie continued to see each other whenever they had a chance to do so. In 1942, after graduating from Kansas State, Bettie joined the Red Cross and was subsequently sent to England in late 1943 to support the bomber groups of the Army Air Corp's 8th Air Force. In the fall of 1944, she was moved to Holland to run an Army rest and rehabilitation center. There, in January 1945, she read in Stars and Stripes that Task Force Seitz was heavily engaged in the fighting around St. Vith. By herself, she drove from Holland to the front in Belgium and managed to find the Regimental HQ of the 517th. But they would not allow her to go onto the very front lines where Dick was. However, this put them back in personal touch which led to their marriage in June 1945 in Joigny, France with one Red Cross bridesmaid and 1,800 paratroopers in attendance in one of the greatest love stories of the war.

Dick ended the war with the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, and the Purple Heart plus, besides his Parachute Wings, what he most treasured—the Combat Infantryman's Badge. Thereafter, during his lifelong Army career including nearly 37 years of active duty he also received numerous other decorations and awards including the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor. Along with these awards, his commands included the 2nd Airborne Battle Group, 503rd Infantry Regiment and the 82nd Airborne Division, which he led into Detroit and Washington, DC in 1967 to quell those cities' riots. He also commanded the XVIII Airborne Corps and was Chief of Staff U.S. Army Vietnam in 1965 through 1967 under General Westmoreland. As a Portuguese speaker he served two tours in Brazil, the last as Chief of the Joint U.S./Brazilian Military Commission and one year in Iran as a military advisor. He likewise served in Japan with the occupation forces immediately after World War II.

Dick and Bettie retired to Junction City in 1975. Unfortunately, Bettie died of a heart attack June 1, 1978. Thereafter, Dick was blessed to marry Virginia Crane, a widow, in 1980. She also predeceased him in 2006. In retirement, Dick remained extremely active with the Army through Ft. Riley as well as in the Junction City Community and in Kansas generally. During the Iraqi and Afghanistan Wars he would go out to Ft. Riley to see off and greet the deploying and redeploying units from those fights, no matter the hour day or night. He was past Chairman of the Ft. Riley National Bank, very active with the Coronado Council of the Boy Scouts, a Trustee of St. John's Military Academy, on the Board of the Eisenhower Presidential Library, President of the Fort Riley-Central Kansas Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army, and Chaired Junction City's Economic Redevelopment Study Commission among many other activities. He was also honored as an Outstanding Citizen of Kansas, received the prestigious

AUSA Creighton Abrams Award, and most recently had the General Richard J. Seitz Elementary School named in his honor on the post at Ft. Riley. He felt a particular affection for the faculty and students of that school whom he visited as often as he could. The best way to describe Dick is that he lived his life "Airborne all the way!" to the very end.

Last year my family and I had the privilege to meet General Dick Seitz when he served as the Grand Marshal at the Independence Day parade in Junction City. I quickly came to understand why General Seitz was admired by so many. Not only was he revered for his extraordinary military service, but also for the care, generosity and affection he offered others throughout his life. General Seitz epitomized what it means when people refer to his generation as "The Greatest Generation."

WAYZATA BOYS WIN STATE
TENNIS TITLE

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the members of the Wayzata Boys Tennis Team, which recently won the Boys Minnesota State High School Tennis Championship title.

The team had a phenomenal season. After finishing second the past two years, this victory—which marks Wayzata's first boys tennis state title since becoming part of the Class 2A division—was especially rewarding. And everyone can honestly say it was a team effort, with freshman Nicholas Beaty securing the championship for the team and senior Dustin Britton, who was forced to sit out the previous season with a shoulder injury, ending his high school career with a win and a team state title.

Their dedication included running miles even after victorious matches and shoveling off the courts during our frigid and extended Minnesota winter. Their success this season is a tribute to their unparalleled determination, one that I am sure they will continue to display in all aspects of their lives.

It is truly an honor to congratulate and represent these hard-working student-athletes. Go Trojans!

RECOGNIZING THE VOLUNTEERS
FOR SIX WEEKS TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE PROGRAM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the volunteers for Six Weeks to Make a Difference program.

These dedicated volunteers for Six Weeks to Make a Difference program helped seven conservation projects from March 16 through April 27 at local natural areas. Many of the families volunteered at several of the sites. Through the projects, they improved trails, disposed of tons of debris, tires and invasive plants, planted over 1000 trees and bushes, corrected erosion problems, and left our community better than the way they found it.

It is my honor to submit the names of volunteers for the Six Weeks to Make a Difference Program: Adam Family, Adams Family, Assefa Family, Awtry Family, Bean Family, Bebar Family, Bolton Family, Bradley Family, Bresnahan Family, Brown Family, Chenault Family, Chesonis Family, Cohen Family, Ferrufino Coronel Family, Cooper Family, Conners Family, Cunningham Family, Ekoh Family, Furman Family, Fyock Family, Gates Family, Gonzalez Family, Guidry Family, Hileman Family, Johnson Family, Johnston Family, Jones Family, LeBlanc Family, Marcucci Family, Martinez Family, McGhee Family, McNary Family, Melusen Family, Mitchell Family, Porterfield Family, Rosendale Family, Sanchez Family, Smallwood Family, Sullivan Family, Svetlecic Family, Verosko Family, Warner Family, Walther Family, Wright Family, Yeboah Family, York Family, Young Family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending these families for their service and in thanking them for their dedication to environmental conservation in our community.

TRIBUTE TO JOHANNA MAURICE
OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Johanna Maurice, a resident of Charleston, West Virginia. I wish to congratulate Maurice on her retirement, and the contributions she has made to editorial journalism during her outstanding career.

Johanna Maurice has served as Editorial Page Editor of the Charleston Daily Mail, a Pulitzer-winning newspaper, since 1986. During that time period, Maurice has contributed greatly to the political discussion throughout the state of West Virginia. We have all benefited from her ability to foster meaningful and respectful discussions. She has also served as a strong voice for fiscal conservancy and business economic growth.

A proud Mountaineer, Maurice graduated from the West Virginia University with a degree in journalism. Before joining the Daily Mail in 1978, she worked as a reporter with the Beckley Register-Herald. Her remarkable tenure as opinion editor underscores the value of having an informed and challenging discussion in the public forum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Johanna Maurice for her contributions and service to the people of the Mountain State.

RECOGNIZING ST. MARK'S UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH TEENS OP-
POSING POVERTY PROGRAM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the volunteers of the St. Mark's United Methodist Church Teens Opposing Poverty (T.O.P.s) Program.

St. Mark's United Methodist Church T.O.P.s Program is a youth ministry initiative that teaches youth the true meaning of volunteerism through service to others. On the third Sunday of each month, Prince William County T.O.P.s program volunteers donate prepared meals and clothing to a Washington, D.C. homeless shelter. Spreading the goodwill of Prince William County in the Nation's capital, these teen volunteers learn the true value in serving others by humbly aiding those in need.

It is my honor to submit the names of volunteers for St. Mark's United Methodist Church Teens Opposing Poverty Program: Pam Bryan, John Tyler Cumberland, Shelly Cumberland, Allysa Hartman, Michell Housum, Maureen Kopp, Alexis Liller, Bill Liller, Bernie Posey, Rachel Rannebarger, Brittany Ripper, Robin Russell, Andrea VanPelt, Joel VanPelt, Cody UnThank, Michell Housum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the volunteers for the St. Mary's Methodist Church Teens Opposing Poverty Program for their efforts to assist those who are less fortunate. They faithfully promote a church without walls and we would do well to follow their example.

RECOGNIZING THE VOLUNTEER
PRINCE WILLIAM BOARD OF DI-
RECTORS AND SPECIAL EVENTS
VOLUNTEERS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Volunteer Prince William Board of Directors and special events volunteers.

Founded in 1981, Volunteer Prince William connects generous and selfless citizens throughout the county with volunteer opportunities and charity work. The program fosters a civically engaged public sensitive to community needs and ready to donate their time and energy when needed. Dozens of nonprofits are able to fill out their ranks of volunteers using the connections and referrals made by Volunteer Prince William.

It is my honor to submit the names of the members of the Board of Directors of Volunteer Prince William: JP Godoy, Sarah Harrover, Michael Higgins, Nora Jewell, Uriah Kiser, Nancy Lindgren, Mark Mason, Eileen Pugh, Lianetta Ruettgers.

The Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program is one example of how Volunteer Prince William leverages individual volunteers into organized programs that have an impact on the community. In October 2012, the Ladies of the Blue and Gray Ball organized the first annual Boo Ball fundraiser. The Ladies were able to provide gifts to over 100 children at the Boo Ball and aid in the funding of 7,540 gifts for children at the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program.

It is my honor to submit the names of the Ladies of the Blue and Gray Ball who organized the Boo Ball to support the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program: Sarah Harrover, Nora Jewell, Nancy Lindgren, Sandie Myers, Bridget Mullins, Andrea Oswald, Sharon Owen.

Additionally, it is also my honor to submit the names of the volunteers who volunteered their time and efforts for the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program: Nyeem Braxton, Barbara Breyfogle, Steven Breyfogle, Birdie Carrier, Kaleil Cherry, David Cobb, Shiayn Cooper, Kelly Cooper, Ashley Dennie, Maria DiBisceglie, Dominique Fontenot, Michael Hale, Mary Hull, Chris Kennedy, Natalie Kennedy, Wendy Minke, Keiona Morris, Dasha Quinn, Karen Raiford, Mitze Roman, Kim Roman, Jody Senna, Kathy Simmons, Jacki Tinsley, Shirley Vance, Adam Will, Kathy Wortman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the members of the Board of Directors of Volunteer Prince William, the Ladies of the Blue and Gray Ball, and the volunteers who assisted with the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program.

CONGRATULATING MINNETONKA
TRACK AND FIELD STATE CHAM-
PIONS

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the members of the Minnetonka Girls Track and Field Team, which recently won the Girls Minnesota State High School League Track and Field championship.

Minnetonka didn't hold the top rank going into the championship meet, but they quickly showed that they deserved it as they secured first-place finishes in both the 4 × 800 relay and the long jump on the first day of competition. Rising senior Elizabeth Endy also broke a school record with her second-place finish in the 400-meter race. Some of the team's stars may be graduating, but others—like freshman Lucy Hoelscher, who was a part of two championship relays—are only beginning their high school careers.

I look forward to tracking their progress in the upcoming years. Their success this season is a tribute to their high level of commitment, one that I am sure they will continue to display in all aspects of their lives.

I am proud to honor these hard-working student athletes. Go Skippers!

RECOGNIZING THE PRINCE WIL-
LIAM COUNTY RETIRED AND
SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Prince William County Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).

RSVP is a federally funded program with over 750 chapters nationwide, with approximately 1/2 million senior volunteers giving more than 81 million hours annually to their communities. Retired and Senior Volunteer Program volunteers work on many different jobs. RSVP is the nation's largest network of volunteers 55 and over. The volunteers contribute to our community in a variety of ways

including tutoring at eight elementary schools, providing literacy skills to adults, helping with cultural events, working with the Sheriff's office, and volunteering with the Hospital Auxiliary and Red Cross.

It is my honor to submit the names of volunteers for the Prince William County RSVP:

Kathy Adams, Marjorie Adams, Joann Amidon, Martha Andrews, Lynn Ashe, George Ashley, Louis Balboni, Marie Balboni, Ruby Bellinger, Bertram Benson, Margaret Binning, Nancy Bireley, Doris Bodwin, Dena Bost, Marge Brault, Carol Brauzer, Barbara Breyfogle, Steven Breyfogle, Dorothy Brooks, Matthew Brooks, Chester A. Burke, Jr., Kathryn Burns, Keating Carrier, Nancy Chen Tsou, Noma Chittenden, Roger Chittenden, Cynthia Colborn, Phyllis Coleman, Gwendolyn Coles, Lillian Coney, Iris Cooper, Marlys Daack, Ronald Daack, Anna May Davis, Rick Davis, Gretchen Day, Dorothy Dimartino.

Lawrence Earl, Betty Edenhart, Mary Jane Ellis, George Fahmy, Bob Finch, Carol Fischer-Nickum, Claire Flaherty, Suzann Flatequal, David Forcier, David Ford, Glorious Ford, Jayne Frelin, Joan Galvin, Susan Gillion, Sidney Goldsby, Ethel Gorham, Helen Graves, Beulah Green, Alane Greyson, Ronald Grief, Sieglinde Hall, Joan Haneklau, Barbara Harris, George Harris, Richard Harris, Carol Henderson, Clyde Hinton, Iris Hodges, Geraldine Hogan, Nancy Holland, Norma Holmgren, Patricia Hoyle, Elizabeth Hudson, John Hull, Mary Hull, Elizabeth Irvin, Larry Jackson, Marina Jackson, Sandra Jackson, Ellen Jaeger, Harold Jenkinson, Michael Johnson, Janet Jones, Marie Kelleher, Margaret Kirby, Robert Kirby.

Adenia Kitt, Frederick Knox, Theresa Koger, Carol Korb, Rainer Korb, Martin Kruger, Terence Kuszewski, Therese Lang, Mary Larned, Ron Lawray, Jane Lehman, Rene Lehman, Susan Levin, Carolyn Lewis, Linda Ligon, Patricia Lozinak, Lawrence Lum, Irma Machado, Donald Macintosh, Carolyn Maghan, George Maghan, Ellie Marshall, Annie Mason, Mary McCabe, Teresa McCall, Dianne Metzler, Wendy Minke, Murray Minster, Sadhna Minter, Mary Anne Money, Esther Moniba, Dorothy Moore, James Moore, Leo Moore, Virginia Morales, Constance Mosakowsky, Sue Murphy, Sandra Myers, Susan Myint, Ruth Natale, Susan Nestor, Ellen Newdurf, Martin Newdurf, John Nirich, Carol Ann Nolan.

Clifford Nolan, Phyllis Norling, Clancy Olson, Susie O'Neal, Al Osborne, Nancy Osborne, Margaret Palomares, John Parker, Dinubhai Patel, Edith Peel, Linda Perry, Wayne Perry, Dianne Peyton, Joseph Phoenix, Marie Phoenix, Joyce Pieritz, Kathleen Plutz, Jacqueline Potter, Velma Pridemore, Patricia Prochnow, Eileen Pugh, Marlene Puglisi, Linda Pulley, Wanda Pulliam, Doris Quick, Anita Rasmusson, Sanae Richardson, Sandra Richmond, Charles Rigby, Mary Jo Rigby, James Riley, Valerie Ritter, William Ritter, Stephen Rodkey, Willow Rolfe, Edward Roman, Mitzi Roman, Nanette Ross, Suzanne Rucker, Lianetta Ruettgers, Bertha Russ, Gwen Ryfinski, Anna Ryman, Mohinder Saini, E.L. Schneider, Andrea Schu, Joseph Schu, Shirley Shaffer, Raj Singla, Trudy Slater, Sam Slowinski, Sal Smeraglio, Cheryl Smith.

Eleonore Smith, Ellen Smith, Philip Smith, Sandra Smith, Michael Somma, Penny Spatzer, Cyme Spicer, Sharon Steff, Anita Steidel, Marianne Stevens, Ruth Storaker, Dyanne Street, Ralph Sutherland, Mary

Sweesy, Helen Tang, Shirley Temple Van Ess, Michael Timko, Lana Tobey, Sharon Tomochak-Owen, Charles Trepel, Alan Turner, Marilyn Turner, Ronald Turner, Wilma Turner, James Van Ess, Patricia Venti, Sally Vincent, Sherry Wagenbach, Claudette Warner, William Warner, Brenda Warren, Anna Mae Washington, Helen Wells, Janis White, David Whitman, Patricia Whitman, Doris Wiesenbahn, Pearl Wilson, Mary Wingard, Theresa Winiesdorffer, Bruce Wood, Kathy Wortman, Sherri Wussow, Susan Young.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending these dedicated volunteers. I would like to extend my personal appreciation to the men and women who participate in the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program. We all owe a debt of gratitude to these selfless community activists.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2013 FAIRFAX COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OUTSTANDING CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the 2013 Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Corporate Citizenship Awards.

For more than 85 years, the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce has provided a strategic link between local businesses and the region through participation in community activities, networking opportunities, marketing, support and education. Fairfax County has witnessed extraordinary growth, and the Chamber of Commerce has been a consistent, guiding voice for business.

Fairfax County is considered by many to be one of the best communities in the country in which to live, work and raise a family. A significant factor in that distinction is the thriving partnership between the public and private sectors. Corporations, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions work hand-in-hand with their counterparts in local, state and federal government agencies. A thriving business community is essential to maintaining a high quality of life for all residents, just as ensuring strong community institutions and educational opportunities for all residents are essential to fostering continued economic growth.

The Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce annually recognizes individuals and businesses that have demonstrated exceptional leadership and have excelled in their efforts to better our community through social responsibility. More than 44 nominees were considered for the 2013 awards, and each is deserving of recognition and appreciation.

It is my honor to submit the names of the recipients of the 2013 Fairfax Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Corporate Citizenship Awards:

Emerging Influential of the Year: Gayle Bailey.

Non-Profit of the Year: Girls on the Run.

Executive Leader of the Year: Todd Rowley, Capital One Bank, N.A.

Woman Owned Business of the Year: Transformation Systems, Inc. (TSI).

Outstanding Corporate Citizen of the Year—Large Business: Balfour Beatty Construction.

Outstanding Corporate Citizen of the Year—Mid-Size Business: Excella.

Outstanding Corporate Citizen of the Year—Small Business: Integrity Management Consulting.

In addition to the Corporate Citizenship Awards, the Fairfax Chamber of Commerce also bestows awards in three unique categories: the Chairman's Awards which recognize extraordinary leadership by companies and individuals within the Fairfax Chamber, the James M. Rees Award which recognize lifelong leadership and service to the Northern Virginia business community, and the NOVAForward Award which is presented to an individual for extraordinary efforts to move Virginia forward. This year's honorees are:

Chairman's Awards: Fran Fisher, President, Revenue Recovery Consultants, Inc; Bruce Gemmill, SVP & Chief Marketing Officer, John Marshall Bank; Arthur E. (Bud) Morrisette, IV, Group President, Interstate Relocation Services, Inc. and Interstate International, Inc.

James M. Rees Award: Donna S. Morea, CEO, Adesso Group & Former President, U.S., Europe and Asia, CGI; Milton V. Peterson, Principal and Founder, The Peterson Companies.

NOVAForward Award: Bob Chase, President, Northern Virginia Transportation Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of the 2013 Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Corporate Citizenship Awards and in thanking them for their many contributions that have supported not only our high quality of life but also the robust business community we enjoy in Fairfax County.

CONGRATULATING EDEN PRAIRIE LACROSSE STATE CHAMPS

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the members of the Eden Prairie Boys Lacrosse Team, which recently won the Minnesota State High School League Lacrosse Tournament.

The Eden Prairie Boys had a phenomenal season. Not only did they win the state championship, they also finished the year going undefeated, with a record of 18-0. Their championship game against second-ranked and defending state champion Eastview was won on a last-second goal by freshman J.D. Spielman. This year's team was lead by senior attackman Brooks Armitage, who ended up with 50 points this season. The Eden Prairie lacrosse team persevered through multiple second-place finishes in the state tournament to truly earn this year's state title.

Adding to the pressure of the final game was that it was a rematch of last year's championship. The Eagles started off strong with a 3-0 lead, but by the end of the second quarter, the game was a tight 5-4 in favor of Eden Prairie. The teams traded goals throughout the second half, until the game was tied 8-8 with only a few minutes remaining. Spielman called for the ball and scored with just 12.4 seconds left in the game.

Our community is proud of this team earning the state's highest collective achievement. Their success this season is a tribute to their high level of commitment, one that I am sure they will continue to display in all aspects of their lives.

Go Eagles!

IN HONOR OF THE 2013 LITERACY
COUNCIL OF NORTHERN VIR-
GINIA AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the recipients of the 2013 Literacy Council of Northern Virginia Community Partner Awards and Volunteer of the Year Awards. Founded in 1962, the Literacy Council of Northern Virginia (LCNV) is a non-profit educational organization that recruits and trains volunteers to teach adults who need help reading, writing, speaking, and understanding the English language.

The mission of LCNV is to empower adults by providing a wide range of programs that teach the basic literacy skills needed in order to become self-sufficient and full participants in society. These programs include Basic Adult Literacy Tutoring, which works with adults who speak and understand English but are beginning readers and writers, and ESOL tutoring programs that teach reading, writing, listening comprehension, and speaking to those in our community for whom English is not their native language. In addition, LCNV offers two classroom programs: The ESOL Learning Center program, which serves low-income immigrant adults and teaches life skills important in the work place and community, and Family Learning Programs, which teach English proficiency to parents while their children participate in separate literacy-related activities.

Over the course of the last 50 years, thousands of people and families have been helped through LCNV programs. This would not have been possible without the dedication and commitment of the many volunteers and community partners. It is my great honor to recognize the following recipients of the 2013 Literacy Council of Northern Virginia Awards:

Recipients of the Community Partners Awards: Acumen Solutions, City of Alexandria, and the Meyer Foundation.

Recipients of the Volunteer of the Year Awards: Susan Kral, Anne Spear, Audrey Lipps, and Mark Troppe.

This year, LCNV learners were invited to submit writings around the theme for this year's Annual Recognition Event: "New Beginnings." Learners worked with tutors, teachers, and classmates to formulate ideas, construct drafts, edit, and polish their writing in order to create final products that were published in LCNV's annual report. I commend each of the learners who submitted a writing and congratulate them on the incredible progress that they have made.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the contributions of the Literacy Council of Northern Virginia and in congratulating each of the 2013 Award Recipients. Their dedication, hard work, and commit-

ment improves the quality of life for the students, as well as the community, by providing program participants with the life skills that are necessary to become active and productive members of society.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF
THE 2013 TOWN OF DUMFRIES
VOLUNTEER AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the 2013 Town of Dumfries Volunteer Awards.

The Town of Dumfries was chartered on May 11, 1749, by the Virginia General Assembly, eventually becoming Virginia's oldest continuously chartered town. The Town covers a land area of 1.6 square miles in eastern Prince William County, and it is located 31 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. Dumfries served as a busy tobacco port for the Virginia Colony during the 17th and 18th centuries until the onset of the American Revolution. Today, more than 4,900 residents call the Town of Dumfries home. Several of these residents have volunteered their time and energy over the past year to help the town government organize a wide variety of activities and events, and the work of these volunteers deserves recognition.

It is my honor to submit the names of the 2013 Town of Dumfries Volunteer Awards honorees:

Volunteer of the Year Award: Sonia Hoehn.

Spirit of Community Service Award: Melonie Bennett.

Partner in Community Service Award: Pillar Church.

Community Hero Award: Dumfries-Triangle Rescue Squad.

Friend to the Community Award: Quantico Marine Corps Band.

UnSung Hero Award: William O'Kelly Russell.

Further, it is my honor to submit the names of the volunteers for the Town of Dumfries:

Joann Baron, Richard Bell, Jill Borak, Ericka Bridges, Nigel A. Clay, Lakesha Clements, Danny Cosner, Gina Critchley, Matt Critchley, Derek Ester, Carmella Foreman, Michael Futrell, Ana Garcia, Colby Garman of Pillar Church, Gunnery Sergeant Kevin A. Glave of the Quantico Marine Corps Band, Dr. Amy Goodwine, Becky Guy, Bill Hoehn, Teriyaki Jefferson, Jen Jones, Persephone Jones of Brownie Troop 5894, Uriah Kiser, Marc Lamelin, Sandra Lamelin, Carrie M. Lee, Meredith Lopez, Lisa Manion, Michael McDonald, Tishami Clay McDonald, Ed McGlothlin, Mike, Selonia Miles, Lisa Miller of Cub Scout Pack 176, Shawn Miller of Cub Scout Pack 176, Amir Nehemiah Neville-Majeed, William Noaker, Mr. Pack, Nicole Pack, Kristina Padberg, Mary Padberg, Thomasina Perkins-Washington, Paul Peterson, Bruce Potter, Potomac Senior High School NJROTC, Bob Price, Chase Rivers of DMV Dynasty, Pequitte Schwerin, Mike Sheperd, Pete Singh, Sue Stalder, Kayla Straub, Terry Swirchak, Liletta Thompson, Eileen Thrall, Danya Tolpolcai, John Tolpolcai, Penny Toney, Sharon Turner, Glenn Vickers, James Vincent, Gary West,

Kenya Whitener, Raymond Williams Sr., Ronald Wilson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking the volunteers for the Town of Dumfries and in congratulating our award recipients. These volunteers appreciate the value of community action and work tirelessly to support the long-standing civic mission of the Town of Dumfries.

RECOGNIZING THE EDEN PRAIRIE
BOYS GOLF TEAM ON STATE
TITLE

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the Eden Prairie Boys golf team for winning the 2013 Boys Minnesota State High School Golf Championship. Their efforts were nothing short of excellent and their victory was earned through hard work and commitment.

The boys team worked hard to improve their skills throughout the season. The winning 10-foot putt was sunk by junior Zach Peters, allowing the Eagles to win over the defending state champion by a single point, truly marking the Eden Prairie team as worthy champions. Together, this team has exemplified perseverance and dedication.

I would also like to commend the coaches for leading this Eagles squad to the state title. This is the first time the Eagles have secured the state title since their initial championship in 1999, and Head Coach Ty Armstrong has promised the team that they can throw him into a pond to celebrate.

It is a noteworthy achievement to win a state championship title, and the team members and coaches of the Eden Prairie boy's golf team should be proud. They set a great example to fellow students and athletes. Congratulations to these student athletes, their parents, and the coaches. Go Eagles!

SUPPORT EUROPE/EURASIA EN-
ERGY SECURITY AND HELP
STRENGTHEN OUR STRATEGIC
ALLIANCES—THE SOUTHERN GAS
CORRIDOR RESOLUTION

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Assembly, I am introducing a bipartisan resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that it is in our national interest to support and enhance Europe's energy security through opening of the Southern Gas Corridor.

Many of our allies in Europe are heavily dependent on natural gas supplies from one country or from unstable regions. For example, several European countries have experienced natural gas supply disruptions from Russia, the largest supplier of natural gas to Europe, over various disputes. In addition, Turkey relies on Iran for 20 percent of its natural gas imports. And earlier this year, Islamist

militants attacked a natural gas facility in Algeria, which is the third largest exporter of natural gas to Europe.

The Caspian Sea region holds significant energy resources and proven natural gas reserves. In particular, the Shah Deniz field in Azerbaijan is one of the world's largest gas fields, with over 30 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas. The Southern Gas Corridor will help our European allies diversify their energy resources by providing an alternative and reliable source of natural gas. This will bolster their energy security and help improve geopolitical stability in the region. Specifically, the pipeline will route natural gas from Azerbaijan through Georgia and Turkey to Europe.

Current and past administrations have expressed support for the Southern Gas Corridor. At the U.S.-Azerbaijan Convention in late May 2013, U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan Richard Morningstar stated:

"... Azerbaijan's importance to European energy security will remain strong, helping to guarantee that our European partners are not overly reliant on any suppliers. Azerbaijan is now in the final stages of establishing a southern corridor for natural gas."

"... our overriding interest is that Azerbaijani gas reaches vulnerable markets in Europe..."

Additionally, a December 2012 report by Senator Richard Lugar's Foreign Relations Committee staff entitled "Energy and Security from the Caspian to Europe" states:

"... the Southern Corridor would advance several U.S. and NATO foreign policy objectives: it would further isolate Iran, assist in cultivating partners in the Caucasus and Central Asia and bolster their sovereign independence, and perhaps most importantly, curtail Russia's energy leverage over European NATO allies."

Mr. Speaker, the Southern Gas Corridor will contribute to regional energy security for our allies in Europe and Eurasia, and help to strengthen our strategic partnership.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important resolution.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN JOHN MCLAIN FOR HIS SERVICE WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank and commend Captain John McLain of Woodbridge, Virginia, on the occasion of his retirement after 25 years of honorable service with the United States Navy.

Captain McLain graduated from Florida State University with a Bachelor's Degree in International Relations and English in 1987. He attended Aviation Officer Candidate School and was commissioned an Ensign in March 1988.

Designated a Naval Aviator in June 1989, Captain McLain was assigned to the Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (Light) Forty-Three (HSL-43), where he deployed twice to the Persian Gulf, participating in Operation Desert Shield with the USS *Chancellorsville* (CG 63) and as Detachment Maintenance Officer with the USS *Paul F. Foster* (DD 964).

In April 1993, Captain McLain was assigned to Air Test and Evaluation Squadron One (VX-1) in Patuxent River, Maryland, where he served as Operational Test Director for all SH-60B programs.

In April 1996, he reported to USS Boxer (LHD 4), in San Diego, as the Assistant Air Officer, deploying again to the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea with the 15th MEU (SOC).

Following refresher training in the SH-60B, Captain McLain reported to the "Easy Riders" of HSL-37 in NAS Barber's Point, Hawaii. He served as Officer in Charge of the LAMPS detachment aboard the USS *Port Royal* (CG 72) with the USS *John C. Stennis* Battle Group and as the squadron Maintenance Officer.

Captain McLain reported to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, where he graduated with honors from the College of Naval Command and Staff with a Master's degree in National Security Affairs. Following graduation, he was selected as an Associate Fellow with the Chief of Naval Operations' Strategic Studies Group (CNO SSG) during SSG XXII.

After SSG, Captain McLain was assigned to the Joint Staff in Washington, D.C. where he worked in the Directorate for Intelligence, Deputy Directorate for Intelligence Capabilities and Requirements (J2P).

He was selected for command in August 2005 and reported to NAS Whiting Field, Florida, where he served as Executive Officer of Helicopter Training Squadron Eighteen (HT-18) and as the first Commanding Officer of Helicopter Training Squadron Twenty-Eight (HT-28).

Captain McLain reported to the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) as a Federal Executive Fellow in August 2008. After completing his fellowship, he reported to the Strategy Branch, Strategy and Policy Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans and Strategy (OPNAV N513) where he completed his 25 years of service in the United States Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise to join me in recognizing and thanking John McLain for his committed and selfless service to his colleagues and our country. We are fortunate to have among us veterans with Captain McLain's sense of duty and continued commitment to our national security. We wish Captain McLain, his wife, June, and their two sons, Jack and Finn, well during this next chapter of their lives.

IN RECOGNITION OF A LANDMARK COURT RULING RECOGNIZING CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY TO GRANT CITIZENSHIP TO PERSONS BORN IN U.S. TERRITORIES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of a landmark decision handed down yesterday by the District Court for the District of Columbia in *Tuaua v. United States*. The decision reaffirms the plenary authority of Congress to grant citizenship to people born in the U.S. territories. The plaintiffs in the lawsuit are five non-citizen U.S. nationals born in

American Samoa and the Samoan Federation of America, a nonprofit organization serving the Samoan community in Los Angeles. The defendants are the United States, the State Department, the Secretary of State, and the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs. The plaintiffs brought the lawsuit seeking a declaratory judgment that would assert that the Fourteenth Amendment's Citizenship Clause extends to American Samoa. I submitted an amicus curiae brief in support of the defendants. The Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss on June 26, 2013 after finding that the plaintiffs failed to state a claim.

Mr. Speaker, the plaintiffs in the Citizenship lawsuit sought to reverse years of legal precedent and usurp Congressional authority to bestow citizenship to people living in the U.S. territories. The Court correctly found the plaintiffs' arguments unpersuasive and held, "To date, Congress has not seen fit to bestow birthright citizenship upon American Samoa, and in accordance with the law, this Court must and will respect that choice." When the people of American Samoa vote in favor of citizenship, I will work with Congress to ensure that the people of American Samoa become U.S. citizens. However, the people of American Samoa have yet to vote on whether they want to become U.S. citizens.

Mr. Speaker, in the early 20th century the Supreme Court in a series of cases known as the Insular Cases, firmly established the extent to which the Constitution applies to the territories. In these cases the Court defined "incorporated" territories as territories that are expressly made part of the United States by an act of Congress and "unincorporated territories" as territories that had not yet become part of the United States and were not on a path toward statehood. The Insular Cases established that only "fundamental" constitutional rights are extended to persons born in unincorporated territories.

The plaintiffs argued that citizenship is a "fundamental" right that applied to unincorporated territories. Recent federal court cases have not supported this argument. Similarly, Judge Richard Leon in his opinion in *Tuaua v. U.S.* correctly reasoned that the Insular Cases suggested that citizenship was not a "fundamental right" that applied to unincorporated territories. Judge Leon found the plaintiffs' evidence too speculative in the face of contrary overwhelming legal precedent and constitutional authority. The plaintiffs were unable to provide a single federal court case that has recognized birthright citizenship as a guarantee in unincorporated territories.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Michael Williams, Thea Cohen and Michael Fragoso and their law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, LLP for their generous support in working collaboratively with my office in support of the people of American Samoa.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I thank the Court for its well reasoned opinion in *Tuaua v. U.S.* and for reaffirming the authority of Congress to grant citizenship to the people of American Samoa. This decision will allow the people of American Samoa to decide whether they want to become citizens. Once the people make a decision I can work with my colleagues in Congress to grant citizenship to the people of American Samoa.

REGARDING SUPREME COURT DECISION IN SHELBY COUNTY VS. HOLDER

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in the case of *Shelby County v. Holder*, decided this past Tuesday, the justification relied upon by the conservative majority of the Supreme Court to strike down Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act today essentially comes down to this: "Times change." Chief Justice Roberts is right, times have changed. What he neglects to add is that the change is due almost entirely to the existence and vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

In the same way that the vaccine invented by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1953 eradicated the crippling effects but did not eliminate the cause of polio, the Voting Rights Act has succeeded in stymying the practices that resulted in the wholesale disenfranchisement of African Americans in the southern region of our country but not in eliminating the motivations underlying them. And that is why the vaccine of the Voting Rights Act is needed as much today as Dr. Salk's vaccine is needed to prevent another polio epidemic.

In his opinion, the Chief Justice applauds this remarkable progress brought about by the Voting Rights Act and concludes it was so successful in preventing the states with the worst and most egregious records of voter suppression, intimidation from disenfranchising minority voters that those States should no longer be subject to the federal supervision responsible for the success he celebrates.

But in a record exceeding 15,000 pages in length compiled after holding 21 hearings and receiving testimony from more than 150 witnesses, Congress carefully and meticulously documented why the covered States could not yet be trusted to refrain from a return to their days of shame. And because of Section 5, they could not do so even if they tried.

Without Section 5, Congress recognized that many of the advances of the past decades could be wiped out overnight with new schemes and devices, such as the mid-decade redistricting conducted in my home State of Texas, which the U.S. Supreme Court struck down in part in *LULAC v. Perry*, 546 U.S. 399 (2006) or the attempt to eliminate the North Forest Independent School District in my congressional district.

I call upon the leadership of the Congress and President Obama to follow the example of their predecessors during the 109th Congress and begin immediately to work together to come up with the legislative remedy needed to repair the damage caused by the Supreme Court's misreading of history and disregard of its own settled precedents when it comes to Congress's power to protect the right to vote guaranteed by the 15th Amendment.

While the Congress works to come up with the pre-clearance legislative fix, the administration in the meantime should begin redirecting its resources to wage the many "post-clearance" battles that lay ahead.

RECOGNIZING RECIPIENTS OF THE 2013 GREATER RESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AWARDS FOR CHAMBER EXCELLENCE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize recipients of the 2013 Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce Awards for Chamber Excellence.

The Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1982 as a business roundtable in the growing community of Reston, Virginia. For more than 30 years, the Reston Chamber has facilitated business growth and entrepreneurship through its programming, advocacy and engagement throughout the community. The Reston Chamber currently has more than 600 member businesses that together employ more than 10,000 people. It is the 6th largest chamber of commerce in the Washington DC-metropolitan region and is deeply embedded in the community.

The Reston Chamber hosts annual events such as Taste of Reston, Oktoberfest Reston, and Best of Reston, and it has received national recognition for its Ethics Day, a workshop for high school students on ethical decision making. Members use the INC.spire Education Foundation and free SCORE business coaching programs to help create and grow their enterprises. INC.spire has assisted more than four dozen entrepreneurs create 500 jobs and \$45 million of business investment.

The Chamber was recognized by Fairfax County Public Schools for its involvement in local classrooms, received the Community Service Award from the Reston Community Center, and received the Best of Reston Corporate Philanthropy Award in 2012.

Each year, through the Awards for Chamber Excellence, the Chamber recognizes member companies, individuals, and volunteers who have demonstrated excellence, innovation and exceptional dedication to the Reston community. I am pleased to join the Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce in recognizing the following Awards for Chamber Excellence (ACE) recipients:

Committee of the Year: Business Education Committee, Angela Inzerillo and Cindy Simons-Bennett (co-chairs).

Small Business of the Year: Conversion Pipeline.

Medium Business of the Year: Atrium Catering and Design.

Large Business of the Year: Access National Bank.

Member of the Year: Cynthia Hyland, Northrop Grumman.

New Member of the Year: Lindsay Mensch.

Volunteer of the Year: Laura Lee Spatzer.

First Responder of the Year Award: Sally Dickinson, North Point Fire Station 439.

Joe Ritchie Pinnacle Award: Marion Myers, Myers Public Relations.

President's Award: Bill Byers, First Virginia Community Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating this year's award recipients and in thanking them for their contributions to the local economy and outstanding service to our community. I also commend the Greater Reston Chamber of Commerce for its

role as an invaluable partner to local businesses, nonprofits and schools. The efforts of the Chamber, the member businesses, and volunteers have helped make Reston a truly special place live, work and raise a family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, due to an unforeseen death in my family, I was absent for rollcall votes 287–290. Had I been present, I would have voted:

"Yea," rollcall No. 287 H.R. 2383. To designate the new Interstate Route 20 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge.

"Yea," rollcall No. 288 H.R. 1092. To designate the air traffic control center located in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the Patricia Clark Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center.

"Yea," rollcall No. 289. On Ordering the Previous Question.

"Yea," rollcall No. 290. Providing for consideration of H.R. 1613, Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act; providing for consideration of H.R. 2231, Offshore Energy and Jobs Act; and providing for consideration of H.R. 2410, making appropriations for Agriculture, FY 2014.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2013 SHELTER HOUSE, INC. VOLUNTEER AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the remarkable efforts of Shelter House, Inc., and to congratulate the recipients of the 2013 Volunteer Awards. Shelter House is a community-based, non-profit organization that works to break the cycle of homelessness by offering support to those most in need in the Northern Virginia community. Shelter House provides crisis intervention, temporary, transitional and permanent housing, training, counseling, and programs to support self-sufficiency. Of course, none of this would be possible without the hard work of dedicated volunteers.

Shelter House was founded in 1981 by several faith groups, which came together to better serve low-income individuals and families. Shelter House operates three shelters: The Katherine K. Hanley and the Patrick Henry family shelters, which provide temporary housing for local families who become homeless, and Artemis House, Fairfax County's only emergency shelter for families and individuals fleeing domestic and sexual violence and human trafficking. In 2013, Shelter House added permanent housing to its portfolio by partnering with Falls Church Presbyterian Church to open the Ives House to three homeless/unstably housed families to provide additional case management support to increase their self-sufficiency.

The programs operated by Shelter House have contributed greatly to breaking the cycle of homelessness. In FY2012, Shelter House decreased the average length of stay for families in its shelters by 30 percent, and 72 percent of families at the Katherine K. Hanley Family Shelter and Patrick Henry Family Shelter moved into permanent housing, representing a 12% increase over the previous fiscal year. At Artemis House, 67% of households moved to safe and stable housing—an increase of 5% from FY2011. In FY2012, Shelter house prevented 40 households from becoming homeless, and 80 percent of families staying in its transitional and permanent supportive housing programs increased their employment income by an average of more than \$650 per month. Volunteers and community partners are essential to this success, as they provide the tools necessary to combat homelessness. Their time, money, and effort compose the foundation of Shelter House's commendable work.

This year, Shelter House has recognized the following individuals and partners for their outstanding commitment to ending homelessness in our community: Changing Lives Awards—Passion 4 Community, Lord of Life Lutheran Church, and St. Luke's United Methodist Church. Community Champions—Falls Church Presbyterian Church, Madison Ridge, and McLean Bible Church. Ending Homelessness & Domestic Violence Awards—Pat Kuehnle, Keller Williams Fairfax Gateway Office, and Lori Tagami. Youth Volunteer Award—Natalie Hancher, Molly Sullivan, Charlotte Lackey, Girl Scout Troop #1732, and Rock Spring UCC YORS (Youth of Rock Spring). These individuals and organizations certainly deserve special recognition for their dedication to Shelter House. However, we also must acknowledge the importance of all Shelter House volunteers, as well as the private sector and government partners who constantly strive to better our community through efforts to provide secure, structured environments, as well as indispensable support, for families in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our sincere appreciation to Shelter House and its many volunteers and community partners. Their selfless work benefits the entire Northern Virginia community and improves the lives of many of our neighbors.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAKEWOOD 4TH OF JULY PARADE

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Lakewood 4th of July Parade. On July 4, 1964, the Lakewood 4th of July Parade consisted of two children riding their bikes down the sidewalk on a block of Lakewood Boulevard. From these humble beginnings, the parade has expanded to become an institution of the Lakewood neighborhood.

For the past 50 years, the Lakewood 4th of July Parade has worked hard to promote a sense of community for its residents. While the parade has grown tremendously over the

past five decades, it remains true to its purpose of having a parade for the benefit of kids of all ages. The Lakewood 4th of July Parade is truly helping make our community a better place to live.

My wife, Melissa, and our two young children enjoy participating in the Lakewood 4th of July Parade. The annual event is important, not just to those who live on the neighboring streets, but to all who come to Lakewood to enjoy the patriotic festivities.

On behalf of all Lakewood residents, I would like to congratulate the Lakewood 4th of July Parade organizers and volunteers on their tremendous accomplishments and thank them for their continued valuable service to our community and country.

ADDRESSING THE NEGLECTED DISEASES TREATMENT GAP

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, which I chair, held a hearing that examined the neglected diseases that affect a relatively small but significant number of children around the world.

These diseases are not only debilitating for their victims but are too often fatal when untreated. Such diseases largely impact poor people in poor countries. They are not only small in numbers, but they are unable to pay market prices for treatments and are unlikely to lead social movements to force action on their diseases. That means that research on detection, vaccines and drug treatment for their ailments does not receive the priority that diseases such as HIV/AIDS, often seen in pandemic levels, are given.

The World Health Organization has identified 17 neglected tropical diseases or NTDs. The list ranges from chagas to rabies to leprosy to dengue fever. However, there are others not on this list of 17 diseases that also receive less attention. These include such diseases as polio and smallpox, which have largely been eliminated from the planet, and fatal, fortunately rare NTDs such as kuru and ebola.

This hearing will consider the current U.S. government handling of these neglected diseases to determine what more can or should be done to address this situation. Current U.S. law favors research on those diseases threatening the American homeland, but in today's world, diseases can cross borders as easily as those affected by them or the products imported into the United States. For example, chagas is most prevalent in Latin America, but it has been identified in patients in Texas, and cases of dengue fever have recently been reported in Florida. We cannot afford to assume that what may seem to be exotic diseases only happen to people in other countries. Ten years ago, West Nile Virus, another NTD, was not seen in the United States or anywhere else outside the East African nation of Uganda, but in less than a decade, it has spread across this country and much of the rest of the world. Last year, 286 people died from West Nile Virus in the United States alone. As re-

cently as the mid-1990s, this disease was seen only sporadically and was considered a minor risk for human beings.

Generally, NTDs affect the health of the poor in developing countries where access to clean water, sanitation, and health care is limited. Roughly 2 billion people are being treated for at least one NTD, although most individuals are infected with several NTDs at once. Several NTDs are difficult to control by drug treatment alone because of their complicated transmission cycles that involve non-human carriers such as insects. Furthermore, some of the drugs have significant side effects (including death) and cannot be used by young children or pregnant women.

A study done in 2001 found that research and development of drugs to treat infectious diseases had ground to a near-standstill. From 1975 to 1999, the report stated, 1,393 new drugs were brought to the market globally, but only 16, or 1.1 percent, were for tropical diseases (including malaria) and even tuberculosis, although these diseases represented 12% of the global disease burden. A 2012 update of that study found that the gap between the percentage of research and development on NTDs and their percentage of the global disease burden had narrowed, but there is still a long way to go to reach an adequate balance. Of the 756 new drugs approved between 2000 and 2011, 29 (or 3.8 percent) were for neglected diseases, although the global burden of such diseases was estimated at 10.5 percent. Of these, only four were new chemical creations, three of which were for malaria, but none for tuberculosis or neglected tropical diseases.

It is unprofitable for companies to create treatments for diseases with few victims and no certain way to recover research and development costs. Our heart goes out to those who suffer from these neglected diseases, and we want our government to speed up research and development in cooperation with universities and private companies. However, research and development take time and effort and costs money that private companies cannot easily justify to their stockholders, including many of us, without incentives. We should consider such incentives and look at the system in place to forge successful efforts to deal with NTDs.

We had with us representatives from the National Institutes of Health, which was established to understand, treat, and ultimately prevent the many infectious, immunologic and allergic diseases that threaten millions of human lives. Their government partner in the system for developing solutions to the problem of NTDs and other diseases is the Food and Drug Administration, which, among other responsibilities, is charged with protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical medications, vaccines and biopharmaceuticals.

Also joining us yesterday were representatives from a network specializing in providing medicines at the lowest possible cost to those suffering from NTDs, a major pharmaceutical company that develops new drugs for the treatment of diseases rare and otherwise, and a new organization seeking to extend the benefits of proven interventions to improve the lives of the poor in developing countries. If a solution to the gap between existing research and development and successful strategies to

meet the challenges of NTDs is to be found, it will take the collaboration of the organizations represented here today, as well as numerous others.

What yesterday was a disease affecting a tiny population in a remote area of the world can tomorrow become an unexpected, global epidemic. We must be better prepared to deal with new challenges to public health.

IN RECOGNITION OF PLYMOUTH'S SIX FALLEN HEROES

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service and sacrifice of six fallen heroes hailing from the great town of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Since September 11, 2001, Plymouth has lost six of its own citizens who answered the call to defend their Nation. These selfless individuals will now be memorialized by family, friends, and neighbors in their hometown when Plymouth's Fallen Heroes Memorial is officially unveiled next week. Today, I would like to express my gratitude for their service by presenting the names of the fallen to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Sergeant First Class Robert E. Rooney, Army National Guard

Killed in action September 25, 2003 in Kuwait

Lance Corporal Jeffrey C. Burgess, United States Marine Corps

Killed in action March 25, 2004 in Fallujah, Iraq

Private First Class Kevin J. King, United States Army

Killed in action April 18, 2007 during a training exercise at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Sergeant Benjamin W. Sherman, United States Army

Killed in action November 10, 2009 in Western Afghanistan

Staff Sergeant Matthew A. Pucino, Army National Guard

Killed in action November 23, 2009 in Pashay Kala, Afghanistan

Specialist Steven E. Gutowski, United States Army

Killed in action September 28, 2011 in Ghanzi Province, Afghanistan

These courageous, distinguished men embodied the best ideals of our country and dedicated their lives to its security. I sincerely thank these six Plymouth natives for all that they have given in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to recognize the outstanding sacrifice that these veterans made for their country. I ask that my colleagues join me in this remembrance, and in thanking all of our servicemembers deployed across the globe.

RECOGNIZING ALEXANDER MIRANDA AND ANGEL VALVERDE

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize two students, Alexander

Miranda of Davenport, Florida, and Angel Valverde of Orlando, Florida, on their acceptance to attend a People to People World Leadership Forum next week in Washington, D.C.

The People to People Leadership Ambassadors program brings together middle and high school students from over 140 countries and offers unique, hands on educational experiences that prepare students to assume the mantle of leadership in the future. While in Washington, D.C., students will participate in daily educational activities constructed around a leadership development-focused curriculum to assist students in identifying and applying their personal leadership style.

To be selected for a People to People World Leadership Forum, these students have demonstrated the requirements of academic excellence, leadership potential and exemplary citizenship. Their commitment of time and dedication to their education and future is outstanding. I wish the best for Alexander and Angel as they continue to advance toward even higher pursuits.

On behalf of the citizens of Central Florida, I am pleased to congratulate Alexander Miranda and Angel Valverde on their acceptance to a People to People World Leadership Forum this summer. May their hard work and steadfastness inspire many to follow in their footsteps.

H.R. 1947 THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the harmful "King Amendment" to the Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 (H.R. 2217). I believe it will negatively impact Michigan's agricultural industry and hinder states' ability to maintain high dairy standards and to protect its citizens from livestock diseases and invasive pests.

I am disappointed that the U.S. House Committee on Agriculture adopted the controversial King amendment and that floor amendments to strip this harmful provision were not allowed to be voted on by the full House. The King Amendment precludes positive state regulation because it authorizes the federal government to nullify state laws and to change current animal welfare standards.

I have consistently made animal protection a priority. In 2010, I co-authored the Animal Crush Video Prohibition Act that was later signed into law by President Obama. During my time in Congress I have supported and championed legislation aimed at protecting the welfare of animals. I will continue to fight to uphold ethical animal welfare standards.

While I have deep concerns with the substance of the King amendment and a legislative process that barred full House consideration thereof, I believe it is critical to provide necessary resources to our agricultural producers in Michigan and across our nation. I look forward to working with my colleagues in both the House and Senate to enact a farm bill that supports our agricultural industry while maintaining high animal welfare standards.

A TRIBUTE TO DENNIS P. ZINE, MEMBER OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary leadership and public service of Dennis P. Zine, Member of the Los Angeles City Council. For the last twelve years, Councilmember Zine has represented the interests of the San Fernando Valley on the Los Angeles City Council, expanding recreation opportunities for Valley residents, fighting against waste and abuse in public agencies and supporting law enforcement efforts to keep our streets safe.

Councilman Zine has a well-earned reputation in the San Fernando Valley for his deep commitment to local community and non-profit groups as well as his lively presence at community events. Every year I look forward to sharing the stage with the Councilman at the appropriately titled "Dennis P. Zine 4th of July Fireworks Extravaganza at Warner Center."

Before his election to the City Council, Dennis served for 28 years on the front lines of the Los Angeles Police Department. During that time, Dennis rose to the rank of Sergeant, was honored as officer of the year by the California Highway Patrol and was elected three times to the Board of Directors of the Police Protective League.

Always working to improve the quality of life for the residents of the San Fernando Valley, Councilman Zine formed P.O.S.S.E. (People Organizing a Safe, Secure Environment), a volunteer group in which hundreds of concerned citizens can work to rid their communities of graffiti, neglected properties, abandoned cars and other nuisances.

Dennis is blessed with two sons, Chris and Eric. Like his father before him, Chris is a Sergeant with the LAPD while Eric is a champion race pilot and flight instructor.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my gratitude to Dennis Zine and thank him for his tenure of outstanding public service to the residents of the San Fernando Valley. Dennis Zine is an extraordinary leader whose service deserves to be recognized for all that he has done and will continue to do for our community.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Flores Amendment.

This amendment would seriously undermine the smart ocean planning activities called for

by the National Ocean Policy. I fail to see why my colleagues on the other side of the aisle oppose smart management of our ocean and coastal resources.

We depend heavily on our oceans. In 2010 alone, maritime economic activities supported 2.7 million jobs and contributed 258 billion dollars to our GDP. But there is increasing competition for the use of our oceans. Offshore energy facilities, commercial fishing, recreation, renewable energy, and shipping are all competing for ocean space and resources.

Yet, despite this complex network of competing interests, our current haphazard system makes planning decisions about each industry individually, rather than looking at the big picture and planning accordingly. Our discussion this week about expanding offshore oil drilling is a perfect example of this piecemeal approach that results in an inefficient use of our ocean resources.

Smart regional planning is one answer to this problem. Planning processes allow us to work together and find the best solutions that offer the most benefits for our oceans and our economies—two systems that we all know are deeply intertwined and highly interdependent. Smart decisions are based on mathematical analyses, ecological assessments, and stakeholder deliberations—not politics. And with the guidance of the National Ocean Policy, these processes will happen at the regional level, which puts ocean management decisions closer to the people on the ground—the industries and jobs that will be impacted by ocean management decisions.

The National Ocean Policy is not a big government initiative, but a mechanism for efficient planning and giving regions and states more control. The amendment in question would disenfranchise states, businesses, and citizens who engage in developing ocean plans.

Mr. Chair, smart ocean planning is the clear way forward to make the most of our ocean resources. The Flores amendment would undercut this process, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, which raises several issues important to every Member of the House:

Energy production and independence
Environmental protection and preservation;
and

Job creation for minorities and women

Given the importance of these issues, I believe the House would have benefitted from a

bill I introduced during the 111th and the 112th Congress. H.R. 3710—The Deficit Reduction, Job Creation and Energy Security Act of 2011 and of 2012.

My bill proclaimed a placement for the next generation. The introduction of H.R. 3710 indicated a collaborative approach in response of the call from Americans across the U.S., calling for jobs today. H.R. 3710 will do exactly that plus provide huge benefits to our national and local economies, and increase our energy supply and independence from foreign oil.

The energy bill I offered calls for the secretary of interior to increase the total lease acreage set forth in the proposed outer continental shelf oil & gas leasing program for 2012–2017 by an additional 10 percent.

This 10% increase shall be known as the deficit reduction acreage. As such, the secretary shall lease 20% of the deficit reduction acreage each year from 2012–2017. All proceeds from the deficit reduction acreage shall be deposited into the deficit reduction energy security fund.

For 15 years after issuance of the first lease or receipt of the first payment coming from the deficit reduction energy security fund, all proceeds shall be deposited into an interest bearing account for a period of 2 years. Upon expiration of the 2 year period, these proceeds shall be distributed as follows:

The interest gained during 2 year period shall be placed in the Coastal and Ocean Sustainability and Health Fund (COSH);

And the principle from the deficit reduction energy security fund shall be deposited into the U.S. Treasury and applied directly toward deficit reduction.

The cosh fund will establish grants for States (coastal and disaster grant program an) a national grant program) for addressing coastal and ocean disasters, restoration, protection, and maintenance of coastal areas and oceans, including research and programs in coordination with State and local agencies.

My bill also establishes an Office of Ocean Energy Employment and Training at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, which shall be empowered and directed to oversee the efforts of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement Ocean Energy Planning, permitting and regulatory activities to carry out the purposes, objectives and requirements of this act.

And my bill establishes the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion that will require the Secretary to take affirmative steps to seek diversity in all levels of such department, and to be responsible for all matters of the Department of the Interior relating to diversity in management, employment, and business activities.

As a representative from Houston, Texas, representing the energy capital of America, I realize that energy is the lifeblood of every economy.

I also realize that the oil and gas industry provides many jobs for many of my constituents and opportunities for small businesses in my district.

Therefore, it is critical that while seeking solutions to secure more energy independence within this country, we must strike a balance that will still support an environment for continued growth in the oil and gas industry that creates millions of jobs across the entire country.

My bill guarantees to pay down the deficit, create grant dollars for local government enti-

ties, and creates a job training and employment office for minorities and women at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

Mr. Chair, I ask the Chairman and the Ranking Member to work with me on my bill, H.R. 3710, to create a robust job creation bill that pays down the deficit, creates grant dollars and establishes an office for employment and job training for minorities and women.

H.R. 2231 touches the surface but does not penetrate into the crust of a real offshore job creation bill.

My bill, H.R. 3710 requires the department to utilize its authorities regarding the leasing and development of offshore oil and gas resources to accelerate job creation and economic revitalization to the fullest extent practicable, taking into account the department's responsibilities regarding conservation, safety and protection of the environment; promotes expansion of domestic employment opportunities; responds to the Nations increased need for domestic oil and natural gas resources; and supports the utilization of the outer continental shelf for oil and gas production and transmission.

H.R. 2231, does not provide the key components, in which I propose in H.R. 3710, and for these reasons, I am opposed to the bill and cannot support it.

HONORING JOHN DINGELL

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on December 8, 1941, a page stood on the House floor as President Franklin Roosevelt spoke of a “date which will live in infamy” and asked the Congress to declare war on Japan.

The son of a Congressman, ready and willing to serve his country, this young man enlisted in the Army in 1944 and fought on distant shores in World War II. In 1955, he followed in the family tradition of public service, ran for his father's seat in Congress, and won.

Today, that page, that young man, is the Dean of the House and the longest-serving Member of Congress in history: JOHN DINGELL.

Over the course of nearly six decades, JOHN DINGELL has had a hand in almost every issue vital to the American people: from the air that we breathe and the water that we drink, to how the government serves its citizens, to essential consumer protections.

Yet, among his countless achievements, none hold greater significance than his contributions to the health of the American people. Indeed, it has been the constant theme of his career.

Health care was the family families—as his father had introduced the first-ever national health care legislation. In 1955, carrying forward that legacy, JOHN DINGELL ran for Congress on the platform of health care for all. In 1965, Medicare became the law of the land with the bang of JOHN DINGELL's gavel.

With each new Congress, he would introduce bills, hold hearings, build momentum for health reform. And in 2010, after half-a-century of fighting for his cause, he sat by President Obama's side to see the Affordable Care

Act signed into law—a dream long overdue, a dream of the Dingell family, a dream finally realized for all Americans.

To work alongside JOHN DINGELL is to be inspired by his strength and passion, by the history of our institution, by the seriousness of our work. This year, we recognize JOHN DINGELL as the longest-serving Member in Congress. But it is not only about the length of his service—it is about the quality of his leadership.

It is an honor to serve with him as a colleague. It is a privilege to know him as a friend. It is a source of pride to work with this living legend in the Congress of the United States.

May we all continue to be moved and strengthened by the dedication, commitment, and conviction of the great JOHN DINGELL.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes:

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose the offshore drilling bill before the House. Sadly, this legislation is representative of the unbalanced, partisan, and ultimately self-defeating approach that the Republican Majority has taken on energy issues.

H.R. 2231 would mandate lease sales along the east and west coasts and elsewhere with inadequate environmental review and scant attention given to local concerns. In total, leasing would be mandated off the coasts of 14 states, whether they want it or not. If this heavy-handed giveaway to the oil industry seems familiar, that's because it is. Last July, the Republican leadership brought a nearly identical bill before the House. That bill never advanced beyond the House, and this drilling bill won't either. The Senate won't take it up. The President has said he'd veto it, so other than demonstrating the Majority's fealty to Big Oil, why are we again wasting the House's time on this?

We're told that this bill is about making the U.S. more energy independent. Let the record show that domestic energy production is booming under the current Administration's policies. In 2012, American oil production reached a 20-year high. Natural gas production is at an all-time high. The U.S. is expected to surpass Saudi Arabia as the world's top oil producer within seven years.

We're also told that this bill is all about driving down gas prices for American families. What guarantee do we have that the oil and gas production mandated by this legislation would actually stay in the United States? Over the last decade, U.S. exports of petroleum products like gasoline and diesel fuel have nearly tripled. Every day U.S. refineries export

millions of gallons of refined petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel. This is no doubt good for the petroleum industry's bottom line, but it's hard to argue that it helps consumers at the pump.

At the end of the day, the country needs an all-the-above energy strategy, including responsible oil and gas development, increased energy efficiency, support for renewable energy, and investment in advanced energy research and development. Unfortunately, the House Majority remained locked in an oil-above-all policy. The oil drilling bill before the House deserves to be defeated.

CELEBRATING THE HUNTERDON MEDICAL CENTER

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Hunterdon Medical Center for sixty years of excellence in medicine. The Hunterdon Medical Center is a product of community initiative, with county residents petitioning the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture to build a hospital—the last county in the state without one. In 1953, the medical center opened its doors and has since built an esteemed reputation providing expert care.

The Hunterdon Medical Center attracts excellent doctors from our finest medical schools. They come to practice in Hunterdon and to live and work in one of the most beautiful areas in the country. The Family Practice Residency Program is among the oldest in the Nation, and one of the most respected.

New Jersey is a world leader in medical and biopharmaceutical research and development and the Hunterdon Medical Center is a proud partner in this distinction. I commend the physicians, nurses, support staff and community of the Hunterdon Medical Center for sixty years of fine work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 27, 2013, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall No. 296, “yea,” on rollcall No. 297, yea, on rollcall No. 298, yea.

HONORING CARL BENNETT, A
FOUNDING FATHER OF MODERN
PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL
AND THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mrs. BROOKS. Indiana. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carl Bennett. I was honored to know Carl for over two decades

and will mourn his passing. He passed away on May 15, 2013, at the age of 97½, but his legacy will continue to inspire basketball coaches, players, and fans for generations to come.

Carl Bennett was born in Rockford, Indiana, in 1915. He began his illustrious career first by playing for Fred Zollner's Pistons softball team and later served as the head coach and general manager of the Fort Wayne Pistons professional basketball team, also owned by Zollner. Under his leadership, the Pistons were invited to leave the National Basketball League and become part of the Basketball Association of America. This meeting in Carl's Fort Wayne home led to the merger of the two leagues and, ultimately, to the modern National Basketball Association. As a result of his involvement, Carl served on the NBA's executive committee and is considered one of the founding fathers of professional basketball.

Carl's influence led to many changes in the way basketball, Indiana's favorite game, is played. He encouraged Zollner to buy a team plane, a first for a sports franchise, and his coaching of the Pistons in a 1950 win over the Minneapolis Lakers led to the introduction of the 24-second shot clock. This major change resulted in a dramatic increase in average game scores. One of Carl's foremost contributions to the game was widening the lane from six feet to twelve feet, a change that is still in effect today. He also successfully campaigned for Fred Zollner's enshrinement in the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Carl Bennett was a man of vision and determination. My condolences and well wishes go out to his wife, Mrs. Carol Popp Bennett, his children Kirk and Gary Bennett, Sandra Dodane, Catherine Popp Hoffman, their spouses, his sister Bertha Bennett Christie, his eleven grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren, and five great-great grandchildren. His loving touch will be missed by everyone who knew him, and he will be always remembered for transforming so many lives through the wonderful sport of basketball.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERSTATE LAND SALES UPDATE ACT OF 2013

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Interstate Land Sales Disclosure Act Update of 2013.

The Interstate Land Sales Disclosure Act was enacted in 1969 to protect consumers from being sold property where the property's description in the contract and related materials was not what was to be delivered to the buyer.

It was intended to protect out-of-state buyers who were sold land that was not what was advertised and provides a right of action to rescind the contract and walk away from the deal. However, Courts have ruled over the years that ISLA applies to condominiums, and developers are required to file redundant paperwork that is unnecessary and out of keeping with modern condominium development.

During the economic downturn, some buyers have used the recording requirements of

ILSA to rescind otherwise valid contracts for economic reasons, an unintended consequence of the act and its intent. The law now needs a technical fix to distinguish condominium sales from other types of land sales and to recognize the unique conditions under which these units are sold in today's market.

I fully support the consumer protections that were enacted through ILSA, and this proposed legislation does nothing to affect those protections. But I also believe that we need to make distinctions for condominiums in order to allow the condominium development industry to rebound from the recession. The bill would only exempt condominiums from ILSA's registration requirements but will maintain the consumer protections to ensure consumers still have the right to rescind contracts in cases of fraud. Developers would, of course, still be required to comply with state laws that require specific disclosures.

As we recover in this still fragile economy, we want to encourage, not discourage, buyers and sellers to enter into real estate deals responsibly.

That is why this bill is important to ensure development and the return of an important industry in our country, residential condominium sales. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING MONTICELLO MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding achievement of the Monticello Middle School in Monticello, Illinois, a town of 5,500 people located in my district.

Monticello Middle School has been recognized as one of only 103 institutions throughout the country as a School to Watch by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform in 2013.

The National Forum to Accelerate Middle-Grades Reform is an alliance of over 60 educators, researchers, national associations, and officers of professional organizations and foundations.

The Schools to Watch program dates back to 1999 when the Forum selected its first schools.

There are numerous criteria which schools on this distinguished list must meet.

Among them, all students are expected to meet high academic standards, teachers use a variety of methods to assess and monitor student progress, the faculty and master schedule provide time to meet rigorous academic standards, and teachers know what each student has learned and still needs to learn.

This dedication to success is why I am proud to stand up and recognize the Monticello Middle School. Go Sages.

HONORING THE GRADUATION OF JOSHUA OLIN WILLIAMS FROM THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Joshua Olin Williams as a member of the United States Air Force Academy Class of 2013.

Joshua graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy with a degree in English and a minor in Russian, and he received a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force on May 29th.

His career in the service has just begun, but it is a testament to Joshua's unselfish devotion to the people of this great nation. The challenges will be many and the time, although it may seem like an eternity, will fly by almost unnoticed. The challenge for this young man will be to retain as much as possible, pass what he learns to others, and live life for every moment.

South Mississippi is proud of Joshua and his accomplishments, and we look forward to his continuing to represent not only Mississippi, but also the entire nation, as a United States Air Force officer.

As Joshua embarks on a new chapter in life, it is my hope that he may always recall with a deep sense of pride and accomplishment graduating from a program as prestigious as the Air Force Academy. I would like to send Joshua my best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors, thank him for his service, and congratulate him on this momentous occasion.

PANCREATIC CANCER

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my concerns about the future of an essential cancer research program which suffered dreadful cuts from sequestration.

As you know, our country made great strides in overall cancer research efforts, but we must do more. There is a long way yet to go in the pancreatic cancer battle in particular. There is still no way to detect the disease early, or to treat it effectively after diagnosis. Pancreatic cancer is the only major cancer where less than ten percent of those affected live for five years, and this is heartbreaking.

Last year, Congress passed the Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act, a bipartisan bill which I was proud to support. In doing so, we tasked the National Cancer Institute with the responsibility of developing a strategy for fighting pancreatic and other deadly cancers. The Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act will support new research programs and will help find diagnostic tools and more effective treatments for pancreatic cancer and similar diseases.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, none of that progress will be realized without protecting the resources which allow the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute to

accomplish this law's life-saving goals. With sequestration in effect, the NIH has already lost \$1.55 billion in funding necessary for grant programs and other projects.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to protect these resources. We must come together to fight one of our greatest health challenges, and finding a positive, sustainable solution to sequestration. Too many people, too many families are praying and expecting a solution. Sequestration must come to an end. We must come together, and we must end this terrible reality now.

IN HONOR OF MARINO BERTINI

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Marino Bertini on his 80th birthday. Mr. Bertini began his career working at the Portsmouth Naval Hospital. After a ten month stint at the hospital, he spent the remainder of his career as a medic aboard the USS Randolph. While in the Navy, Mr. Bertini traversed the globe, visiting Europe, North Africa, Turkey, India, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Cuba, and Hong Kong. Over the course of his service he dealt with a variety of injuries and assisted in saving many lives.

In addition to his service to his country, Mr. Bertini is a loving family man. He married the love of his life, Sylvia, and the couple have three wonderful daughters: Lisa, Vanessa, and Sonya. Mr. Bertini has always given them unwavering love, support, and dedication. Mr. Bertini is proud of his Italian heritage, a trait he showcases through his penchant for storytelling and his love of history.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the first district of New Jersey, I would like to thank Mr. Bertini for his service and wish him the very best on his 80th birthday. Happy Birthday, Marino.

THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF TRANSBOUNDARY HYDROCARBON AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZATION ACT (HR 1613) AND THE OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT (HR 2231)

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, while I support the responsible development of our nation's resources, this week's legislation prioritizes drilling over protecting investors, improving rig safety, respecting coastal communities and conducting appropriate environmental review. For these reasons, I will be voting no and encouraging my colleagues do the same.

The Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act (HR 1613) provides specific authorization for the recently negotiated U.S.-Mexico transboundary agreement and establishes standards for all future offshore oil and gas agreements with potential foreign partners like Canada, Russia, the Bahamas and Bermuda. If

HR 1613 were a clean bill, it would be completely non-controversial. Instead, HR 1613 also proposes to waive a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act requiring disclosure of otherwise secret payments made to foreign governments in connection with oil and gas development. Repealing this right-to-know protection is harmful to investors and has no place in this otherwise non-controversial legislation.

The so-called Offshore Energy and Jobs Act (HR 2231) would seek to open huge swaths of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to drilling—including waters off my home state of Maryland—as well as a number of sensitive areas in Alaska. It would do this without implementing any key safety reforms recommended by the bipartisan BP Oil Spill Commission and without proper environmental review. Furthermore, it would do so at a time when domestic oil production is at a 20 year high, domestic gas production is at an all time high, and the oil and gas industry is already sitting on 30 million acres of offshore leases containing an estimated 17.9 billion barrels of oil and 49.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas it is not yet producing. Rather than focusing on a real “all of the above” strategy that strengthens our energy security through diversifying our energy mix with more clean, homegrown renewables, HR 2231 reverts to the same reckless “drill, baby, drill” approach to energy policy that has already been summarily rejected by the Senate and is certain to be rejected again.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERGEANT
MAJOR JOHN K. GILSTRAP

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Sergeant Major John K. Gilstrap, who is retiring from his service to the United States Marine Corps on October 1, 2013.

For three decades, SgtMaj Gilstrap faithfully served this country in various capacities, rising to the highest enlisted rank of Sergeant Major. He began his Marine Corps career entering basic training in September 1983 at Parris Island, South Carolina. From there he went on to serve at Camp Pendleton, and Okinawa with his Marine Attack Helicopter Squadron. SgtMaj Gilstrap then participated in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operation Sea Angel, and Operation Restore Hope.

In the spring of 1996, then a Staff Sergeant, Gilstrap had the distinct honor of personally building and shaping young men into harden Marine warriors as a Drill Instructor and Senior Drill Instructor at Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. In the Marine Corps, there are few honors higher than being a Drill Instructor, having the responsibility of training the next generation of Marines to defend this great nation—Gilstrap did this with great honor.

In May 2001, SgtMaj Gilstrap reported to 1st Battalion, 11th Marines and its during this time that I had the distinct honor as a new Marine Lieutenant to serve with him overseas. While with 1st Battalion, 11th Marines, SgtMaj Gilstrap deployed to Iraq where he held the billet of Battery 1stSgt for Battery A and Headquarters Battery. At this time, he was also promoted to his current rank of SgtMaj.

While serving in Iraq, SgtMaj Gilstrap was awarded the Purple Heart when his vehicle was hit by an IED. Other decorations SgtMaj Gilstrap has received include the Meritorious Service Medal with gold star, the Air Medal with 1st Strike Flight Award, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with gold star and combat Distinguishing Device, the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with gold star, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

SgtMaj Gilstrap currently serves as the Senior Advisor to the Chief Operating Officer at the Marine and Family Programs Division at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia. Throughout his career, SgtMaj Gilstrap has displayed the very traits and principles that are the core of the Marine Corps. Thank you for you and your family's devoted service to this country.

I am honored to share in the celebration of SgtMaj Gilstrap's military career, recognizing both his extraordinary leadership and his distinguished military service. *Semper Fil*

IN HONOR OF AITKIN BUCKLER

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the accomplishments of a Kentucky native, Aitkin Buckler, who will be the first inductee to the Bath County Agriculture Hall of Fame.

Mr. Buckler was a lifelong tobacco and beef cattle farmer in Bath County, and was an agriculture leader in the community. He served as President and Vice President of the Bath County Farm Bureau Board, as well as President of the Bath County Cattleman's Board, and was an active member of both organizations for over 20 years. Additionally, Mr. Buckler volunteered on the Bath County Soil Conservation Board for 20 years while serving as vice-chair for seven years. Mr. Buckler recently passed away, but his contributions to Bath County remain.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing our condolences to Mr. Buckler's family for their loss, but also join them in the celebration of a life well lived. I would also like to extend my personal gratitude to Mr. Buckler for all that he did to better our community and our Commonwealth.

HONORING THE REVEREND MOSES
L. HARVILL AS HE CELEBRATES
HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the many family, friends, community leaders, and congregants of Cross Street AME Zion Church in Middletown, Connecticut as they gather to celebrate the 60th birthday of and pay tribute to Reverend Moses L. Harvill. Marking six decades of life and faith, this is certainly a remarkable milestone!

Born in Birmingham, Alabama, Pastor Harvill attended Alabama A&M University re-

ceiving his undergraduate, degree in business management and later attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute where he received his MBA in Human Resources. Almost a decade later, he was called to a different mission. When he decided to pursue the ministry, Pastor Harvill attended Yale University's Divinity School where he earned a Master of Divinity in Parish Ministry.

Pastor Harvill began his ministry at Middletown's Cross Street AME twenty years ago and it has been under his guidance and through his leadership that the Church has grown in every way—spiritually, numerically, and economically. Envisioning a Church where people would not only turn to for comfort but that could serve the community as well. In 2007 construction was complete on what can only be described as a stunning facility with a beautiful sanctuary as well as space to accommodate the more than forty ministries offered at the Church as well as serve as a gathering and meeting space for other community organizations.

Always inspired by his faith, Pastor Harvill's deep commitment to the community extends far beyond his spiritual work within the Cross Street congregation. He is the founder and co-president of Home Ownership Providing Empowerment (HOME), a program that assists families in becoming first-time homeowners; chair of the City of Middletown Jones Fund, where he has been instrumental in raising and distributing funds to area residents in need; and he was actively involved in the organization and development of the Amazing Grace Food Pantry, an effort which continues today to meet the needs of the hungry. Pastor Harvill also hold a deep concern for education which is why he organized and developed Back to School Day, a program that provides school supplies and accessories to more than three hundred families in the Middletown community.

As a religious leader, advocate, and friend, Pastor Harvill have touched the lives of thousands—helping to shape public policy and improving the quality of life for those most in need. Through all of his good work he has inspired others to join in his efforts—instilling hope and promise in those who had long since lost their way. His spiritual guidance has nourished the souls of many and his compassion has encouraged others to give more of themselves through civic service, Pastor Harvill has left an indelible mark on our community and I am proud to stand today to join his wife, Eledia, and all of those gathered in wishing him a very happy 60th birthday and extending my very best wishes for many more years of health and happiness. Happy Birthday!

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE MONMOUTH
MUSEUM

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Monmouth Museum as it celebrates its 50th Anniversary this year. Founded in 1963 as a “Museum of Ideas,” The Monmouth Museum continues to bring art, culture and vitality to the community it serves.

The Monmouth Museum has grown immensely since its founding. Originally housing exhibits in storefronts and temporary spaces, the museum is now one of the largest private museums in New Jersey, boasting an annual attendance of over 50,000 visitors. It has been housed in its permanent location on the Brookdale Community College campus in Lincroft since 1974. It is one of only 778 nationwide museums to earn the American Association of Museums accreditation, the highest honor a museum can receive.

Today, The Monmouth Museum maintains four galleries that host changing exhibitions and programs. In addition to serving as an outlet for the arts, the museum also offers programs on science and history. Its broad collections present educational and cultural experiences for the diverse community to enjoy and provide a means for local creative expression. The Monmouth Museum reaches audiences young and old and of varying backgrounds with its extensive program offerings. It has also recently hosted my district office's judging night for the Congressional Art Competition and provides a wonderful atmosphere to display the students' artwork. The Monmouth Museum is a valuable addition to the community and I commend them for the work they do in promoting artistic, historic and scientific appreciation.

Once again, please join me in congratulating The Monmouth Museum on its 50th Anniversary. The museum enriches the quality of life of Monmouth County and brings new visitors and economic development to the community.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, TREY GOWDY, JERROLD NADLER, JOSÉ SERRANO, KAREN BASS and I would like to take this opportunity to set forth some of the history behind, as well as describe the workings of the Private Calendar. We hope this might be of some value to the Members of this House, especially our newer colleagues.

Of the four House Calendars, the Private Calendar is the one to which all Private Bills are referred. Private Bills deal with specific individuals, corporations, institutions, and so forth, as distinguished from public bills, which deal with classes only.

Of the 108 laws approved by the First Congress, only 5 were Private Laws. But their number quickly grew as the wars of the new Republic produced veterans and veterans' widows seeking pensions and as more citizens came to have private claims and demands against the Federal Government. The 49th Congress, 1885 to 1887, the first Congress for which complete workload and output data is available, passed 1,031 Private Laws, as compared with 434 Public Laws. At the turn of the century the 56th Congress passed 1,498 Private Laws and 443 Public Laws—a better than three to one ratio.

Private bills were referred to the Committee on the Whole House as far back as 1820, and a calendar of private bills was established in

1839. These bills were initially brought before the House by special orders, but the 62nd Congress changed this procedure by its rule XXIV, clause six which provided for the consideration of the Private Calendar in lieu of special orders. This rule was amended in 1932, and then adopted in its present form on March 27, 1935.

A determined effort to reduce the private bill workload of the Congress was made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Section 131 of that Act banned the introduction or the consideration of four types of private bills; first, those authorizing the payment of money for pensions; second, for personal or property damages for which suit may be brought under the Federal tort claims procedure; third, those authorizing the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream, or fourth, those authorizing the correction of a military or naval record.

This ban afforded some temporary relief but was soon offset by the rising postwar and Cold War flood for private immigration bills. The 82nd Congress passed 1,023 Private Laws, as compared with 594 Public Laws. The 88th Congress passed 360 Private Laws compared with 666 Public Laws.

Under rule XV, clause five, the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesday of each month. The consideration of the Private Calendar bills on the first Tuesday is mandatory unless dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. On the third Tuesday, however, recognition for consideration of the Private Calendar is within the discretion of the Speaker and does not take precedence over other privileged business in the House.

On the first Tuesday of each month, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table for reference only, the Speaker directs the call of the Private Calendar. If a bill called is objected to by two or more Members, it is automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. No reservation of objection is entertained. Bills un-objected to are considered in the House in the Committee of the Whole.

On the third Tuesday of each month, the same procedure is followed with the exception that omnibus bills embodying bills previously rejected have preference and are in order regardless of objection.

Such omnibus bills are read by paragraph, and no amendments are entertained except to strike out or reduce amounts or provide limitations. Matters so stricken out shall not be again included in an omnibus bill during that session. Debate is limited to motions allowable under the rule and does not admit motions to strike out the last word or reservation of objections. The rules prohibit the Speaker from recognizing Members for statements or for requests for unanimous consent for debate. Omnibus bills so passed are thereupon resolved in their component bills, which are engrossed separately and disposed of as if passed separately.

Private Calendar bills unfinished on one Tuesday go over to the next Tuesday on which such bills are in order and are considered before the call of bills subsequently on the calendar. Omnibus bills follow the same procedure and go over to the next Tuesday on which that class of business is again in order.

Mr. Speaker, we would also like to describe to the newer Members the Official Objectors Committee, the system the House has established to deal with Private Bills.

The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader each appoint three Members to serve as Private Calendar Objectors during a Congress. The Objectors are on the Floor ready to object to any Private Bill which they feel is objectionable for any reason. Should any Member have a doubt or question about a particular Private Bill, he or she can get assistance from objectors, their staff, or from the Member who introduced the bill.

The amount of private bills and the desire to have an opportunity to study them carefully before they are called on the Private Calendar has caused the six objectors to agree upon certain ground rules. The rules limit consideration of bills placed on the Private Calendar only shortly before the calendar is called. With this agreement of June 28, 2013, the members of the Private Calendar Objectors Committee have agreed that during the 113th Congress, they will consider only those bills which have been on the Private Calendar for a period of seven (7) legislative days, excluding the day the bill is placed on the calendar and the day the calendar is called. Reports must be available to the Objectors for three (3) calendar days. It is agreed that the majority and minority clerks will not submit to the Objectors any bills which do not meet this requirement.

This policy will be strictly enforced except during the closing days of a session when the House rules are suspended.

This agreement was entered into by: The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY), the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

We request all Members to enable us to give the necessary advance considerations to private bills by not asking that we depart from the above agreement unless absolutely necessary.

HONORING THE CONSERVATION TRUST FUND OF PUERTO RICO

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico and specifically one of their renowned scientists, Lee An Rodriguez. Since it was established in 1971 with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico has been dedicated to conservation efforts throughout the island. The Secretary and the Governor jointly appoint the trustees. Since that time they have become one of the preeminent conservation groups the Western Hemisphere and the leader in the Caribbean.

Under the leadership of Fernando Lloveras, the Trust Fund has continued the legacy started by the original Executive Director, Francisco Javier Blanco. On an island that is only 35 miles wide and 100 miles long and is home to over four million people they have been able to carve out some magnificent examples of both historical and ecological conservation. The Trust currently has over 18,000

acres under protection and collaborates on a number of projects with government agencies.

The Las Cabezas de San Juan Nature Preserve near Fajardo is a wonderful example of both nature and historical preservation. The site has a bioluminescent lagoon as well as a mangrove forest that allows for visitors to walk through it on a series of boardwalks without disturbing the natural habitat. It also has one of the original Spanish lighthouses, which has been restored and serves as a museum and dormitory for visiting research students.

The Hacienda Buena Vista outside of Ponce is a testament to man's imagination. Built in the 1850's as a coffee plantation it is run on hydropower where the water is drawn from the mountain stream, used to power the plantation, and returned to the stream. It contains a wonderful water turbine engine that was manufactured in West Point, NY and shipped to Puerto Rico.

The Trust is currently restoring a sugar plantation near Manati. It totals 2300 acres and gives a glimpse into the past of Puerto Rico when the sugar industry was a vibrant part of the economy.

Ms. Lee An Rodriguez has been a leader at the Trust in educating others on the importance of land preservation and particularly the importance of having clean water. She is being honored, along with three other scientists, for her leadership in developing citizen science groups under a program funded by the National Science Foundation.

Both Ms. Rodriguez and the Conservation Trust Fund of Puerto Rico are to be commended for their exemplary work in the field of conservation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit an article from the Caribbean Business noting this honor for Ms. Rodriguez.

PR SCIENTIST HONORED AT WHITE HOUSE

Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico development manager Lee Ann Rodriguez is among four scientists who lead citizen science groups funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) being honored in a White House ceremony on Tuesday.

Rodriguez is currently training hundreds of residents of Puerto Rico to lead citizen groups that will study the impacts of urbanization on the biodiversity and cultural resources of the Manati River watershed.

Ultimately, Rodriguez's trainees, who range in age from teenagers to retirees, will cumulatively lead thousands of other citizen scientists, many of whom would otherwise have minimal exposure to science. The data they produce will support long-term watershed monitoring and inform land use decision-making in Puerto Rico.

Rodriguez, the other three NSF-funded Champions of Change, along with eight other Citizen Scientist Champions of Change will be recognized for their exemplary leadership in involving the broader, non-expert community in research on science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM).

The Citizen Science Champions of Change are leaders in a field that is currently exploding in popularity—partly because the Internet and new applications afford quick and effective communication between citizen scientists and scientists. More than 600 citizen science groups are currently engaging more than 100,000 worldwide volunteers.

In addition, data from citizen scientists has been incorporated into more than 1,000 scientific papers in peer reviewed journals. In fact, much of our current understanding about the distribution of plants and animals, the quality of water in streams and rivers,

observed astronomy and the evidence of global climate changes was derived from data produced by citizen science projects.

Operating as a private, nonprofit organization, the Conservation Trust manages a number of the island's environmentally sensitive areas, while promoting the concepts of conservation to schools and the general public through volunteer programs, reforestation projects and various community workshops and events. In this way, the Conservation Trust, founded more than 40 years ago, works toward its goal of protecting and enhancing the precious natural resources of Puerto Rico.

IN HONOR OF "AUNTY" MARY BOURDUKOFSKY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a devoted wife and mother, a respected spiritual and community leader, and most importantly, a great Alaskan. On June 2, 2013, the Alaskan community of St. Paul Island lost one of its most revered elders, Mary Nicolai Bourdukofsky.

"Aunt" Mary, as she was affectionately known throughout her community, was a staunch supporter for the continuation and preservation of Aleut culture, language and tradition.

To paraphrase Mary's life in a few sentences would serve only to cheapen it, for her accomplishments were widespread and varied as they were valued. She was an advocate for her Aleut community during years of involuntary internment during World War II, served as a delegate to the Alaska Federation of Natives, and assisted with the development of cultural exhibits at the Alaska Native Heritage Center and for the Smithsonian's Alaska Native Collections. Mary also taught at three universities throughout the state and promoted the importance of cultural education.

Her memory will continue to live on in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of knowing her, and the great many that were touched by her tireless efforts and countless deeds. For those who did not, I pray that they too have the opportunity to know someone like Mary, a person whose unrelenting dedication and resolute sense of character cannot be easily duplicated.

Mr. Speaker, today I mourn with Mary's family and community and share my sadness at the loss of one of Alaska's most dedicated daughters. In the words of Thomas Campbell: "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."

IN HONOR OF DR. CHRIS GODDARD FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE TO THE GREAT LAKES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Great Lakes Task Force, I rise today to honor Dr. Chris Goddard, executive secretary of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, who

retires this month after nearly 20 years of exceptional service to the organization and a career of commitment to the health of our treasured Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a U.S./Canadian institution established by the 1954 Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, a treaty between the two nations. Under the treaty, the commission advances science; helps the States, the province of Ontario, and the U.S. tribes work together to manage the Great Lakes fishery; and carries out the essential sea lamprey control program, an effort upon which the very existence of the \$7 billion Great Lakes fishery depends.

Because the commission stands alone in the Great Lakes basin as the locus for multi-lateral fishery management, its executive secretary must be a savvy leader and must motivate cooperation. Chris is enthusiastic, passionate, dedicated to the institution, committed to science, and driven by a deep-seated motivation to simply do what is right for the Great Lakes.

During his tenure, Chris led the commission into the new millennium with a positive vision for the future of the fishery and a plan to create a commission capable of responding to the basin's biggest challenges. He made it a priority to acquire the funds necessary to increase the control of sea lamprey—a destructive, invasive fish that changed the way of life in the basin but is now suppressed by 90 percent. In doing so, he helped create the conditions necessary for a thriving and healthy fishery. Perhaps most notably, he helped the commission make prominent and essential contributions to the President's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative by focusing commission projects on native species recovery and invasive species control.

Chris' time at the commission is the culmination of a long and productive career. A native of Canada, he grew up in Virginia Beach (his father was stationed there while serving NATO), was educated in Toronto, and managed Ontario's fishery assessment, fishery research, client services, and remote sensing programs. He was the district manager of Algonquin Provincial Park and was responsible for Canada's freshwater fishery program. I am proud to note that he lives and works in Ann Arbor, Michigan, part of my district.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Chris Goddard is largely responsible for the active, vibrant, and respected Great Lakes Fishery Commission that we see today. I honor Chris for all he has done for the commission, for the two nations, and for the Great Lakes. Please join me in thanking Chris for his unparalleled leadership. We wish him well in his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF SCLERODERMA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Scleroderma Awareness Month.

On behalf of the thousands of patients impacted by this disease in my district and throughout the State of New York, I am honored to join Congresswoman CAPPS as the

lead co-sponsor of H.R. 1429, the Scleroderma Research and Awareness Act.

Research supported by the National Institutes of Health has led to groundbreaking discoveries in possible treatments and has enhanced the medical community's understanding of the progression of this disease. As physicians and medical researchers have yet to find a cure or a disease-specific treatment, physicians are left offering treatments that minimize the impact of the disease's progression and alleviate patient symptoms. This legislation provides for continued federal investment at the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin diseases in basic and clinical research related to scleroderma.

I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join us in supporting H.R. 1429 and to participate in the many scleroderma awareness activities organized by patient and community groups in their communities. Please join me in supporting the efforts of the 300,000 patients and their families to bring awareness to this disease and hopefully, one day a cure.

IN HONOR OF THE BLUE AND GRAY

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the service and sacrifice of the brave heroes who fought at the Battle of Gettysburg. As we approach the 150th anniversary of one of the most crucial battles of the Civil War I have been highlighting the unique personal stories of soldiers from my district of Pennsylvania who served at Gettysburg. Each day leading up to the anniversary we recognize that these citizen soldiers were regular people, just like us, who rose to extraordinary challenges in defense of liberty and freedom for all. Today, in the honor of those brave men, I am proud to submit this tribute poem written Albert Carey Caswell.

BLUE AND GRAY

Blue . . .
Blue and Gray . . .
As a coming storm,
before our Nation so lay!
So surely one of her darkest of all nights!
Darkest of all days!

Blue . . .
Blue and Gray!
When, it was Brother versus Brother . . .
Taking up arms against one another,
marching out into that darkness of,
all of those most dreadful of days!
From the battle of Bull Run,
to "Pickett's Charge" . . .
as so gallantly moving forth,
were but all of America's Sons!
As we so look back,
at all of that heartache begun,
and all of their graves!
So contemplating,
all of their bright futures they gave!
As all of those grieving Mothers,
so cried and so prayed!
So cried and so prayed!
While, all of those tears,
ran down their most quivering face,
as upon them now lay!

Blue . . .
Blue and Gray,
as some of America's darkest of nights . . .
So surely,

some of her darkest of all days!
As the blood flowed and poured . . .
With all of that death and so gore!
That which time can not so erase,
nor so ever ignore!
The ones,
Who So Gave Those Last Full Measures,
one's life is but the greatest of treasures!

Blue . . .
Blue and Gray!
As with all of its scars,
our Nation so lives with this day!
All in its loss!
All in it's cost!
Of such a magnitude so very grave!

Blue . . .
Blue and Gray . . .
As dark evil slavery,
so held our Nation at bay!
And States Rights,
were but the talk of the day!
As it was North vs South!
As a Nation's future,
so hung all in the balance!
Blue!
Blue and Gray!
As this war would so take,
eventually this great President to his grave!
And all of the burdens he bore,
so made him so age!
Each year was ten as you looked at his face!
When Succession and Summer,
exploded all on that day!
With a coming great battle up ahead,
but still on its way!
Which would so determine this war's fate!
For "a house divided can not so stand",
in any way!

Blue!
Blue and Gray!
As the children so cried both night and day!
As now without Fathers,
their futures were paved!
And then three days in July,
all in the midst of such hell,
as they so battled two sides!
As for victory they were all so trying to vie!
As they all so moved forth,
with but tears in their eyes . . .
Knowing full well,
that all in this hell,
that death before them now lie!
And yet still,
with all of their iron wills they so heroically,
marched into the darkness!
as the fields turned to red . . .
All on this day,
and to the South what it all had to say . . .
With bodies strewn into pieces,
which now all so beseech us!
As everywhere the smell of death as so
greet us!

Of which now so lies beneath us!
And all about their faith and courage,
of what it so teaches!
As The South had so lost the future,
and now eventually the war,
as victory they would never so see again so
for sure!

In three days over 51,000 most magnificent
men died,
and over 27,000 were wounded . . .
as our Nation so wept and so cried!
As they gave up their strong arms and once
legs,
and all of those most precious of all eyes,
and their bright futures they gave!
In places like Little and Big Round Top,
as they fell and would not so stop,
in Gulp's Hill where the blood flowed and
poured,
where they all so gave all the more!

From Oak's to McPherson's Ridge,
and from Seminary to Cemetery all of their
gifts,
and heard all of their last final cries . . .
to Devil's Den where face down they so lie!

As one and all so gave up their most precious
lives!

As the Mothers cried!
As the first innocent died,
as her name was Ginnie Wade!
As why,
we should all so hate most evil war on this
day!

But, the ones who so hate war but
the most!

Are all of those magnificent's,
who must take all of those lives while fight-
ing close! 51 And so watch all of their
Brothers die in their arms,

who meant the most!
And leave all their loved ones so far behind,
all in such tears now all as ghosts!
But where would we all be,
if it were but not for the likes of all of these?
From this The Home of The Brave,
and this The Land of The Free . . .
And then into a future,
such a most magnificent moment so came to
be!

As now all so etched in time,
is but a sheer work of art and beauty!
Serving as a blessing to all of Mankind and
history!

As the beginning of a healing that a Nation
would need!

With a President's Gettysburg Address . . .
Which so brought tears to history's eyes all
in its behest!

"To bind up our Nation's wounds",
as Abraham so spoke these words which
would bless! "That this nation, by the
people, for the people,
shall not perish from the earth" as was this
test!

So simple!

So sure!

So perfect and pure!

272 words, that which said . . . so . . . so . . .
so much more!

Then, all the volumes of books in a library
so ever stored!

As each word was so built upon the next!
Like a pyramid,
all in its strength as out into a future as
etched!

As was Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, no
less!

A Gift To The Ages that he so left!

Blue . . .

Blue and Gray!

Some of our Nation's darkest of nights,
darkest of days!

And let us not forget,
all of their light that which they so was left!
"That these dead shall not have died in
vain" . . .

By remembering,
all their life's embers,
as we so walk through these hallowed fields
. . .

All in what they so faced!
And what was so said,
all in this most hallowed place where they
bled!

All in their most precious blood,
which so turned all of those fields into red,
from their heroic bodies which raced!
All in what was so heard and so done!
By all of these most selfless of all ones!
All so help a war to be won!
In this town called Gettysburg,
please listen to what was so said all in his-
tory heard!

Close your eyes and now listen!
As you can hear the cannons exploding,
as by you head the bullets are hissing!
As you can feel and hear their last most val-
iant cries,
as your listening!
And feel all of their loved ones tears,
who will forever be missing!

Blue . . .

Blue and Gray!
 As why we have all so enshrined this most hallowed place!
 Where valor and courage were but the words of the day!
 So take the time,
 to homage to so pay,
 to so concert crate what they all gave!
 So that as a Nation we may long well remember,
 all of those most heroic moments in July and November . . .
 and what it all so says about America Face!
 As we now so reflect back in awe,
 and so reflect back in splendor at all of their grace!
 At Their Last Full Measures they were so to render,
 all in this place!
 And take stock in all of their courage and faith!
 All of their strong hearts of steel,
 as to our Nation what was all so revealed!
 So that never may again such heartache we feel,
 and so let such a dark day begin!
 Of Brother versus Brother,
 as so ever happen again!
 As we have so set aside this most sacred land,
 to preserve and protect and never neglect,
 but to so ever honor The Valor of Man!
 And remember that "a house divided can not stand!"

Blue . . .
 Blue and Gray . . .
 as somehow . . .
 from out of all of this darkness we all found our way!

Blue . . .
 Blue and Gray!

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT
 OF FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SERGEANT AT ARMS EARNEST W. SUMNER

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to take this opportunity to recognize a close friend of mine and a highly regarded public servant of the Florida House of Representatives, Sergeant at Arms Earnest "Ernie" W. Sumner. Mr. Sumner will retire from his post this summer after a long and accomplished career in the Florida Legislature.

The past and present Florida House of Representatives and entire Florida Legislature has been fortunate to have such a dedicated and compassionate colleague and friend. In 1971, Ernie began his career with the Florida House of Representatives. As Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, I was pleased to have had the privilege to appoint Mr. Sumner as Sergeant at Arms of the Florida House of Representatives on July 1, 1998. A committee meeting room, 404 House Office Building, has been named "Sumner Hall" in honor of Mr. Sumner.

The intangible guidance and skillfulness that Mr. Sumner has displayed to the Florida House of Representatives, its Members, its staff, and the public is to be commended. His leadership has influenced many through his devotion, fortitude, and kindness, and will be set apart in the years to come.

Mr. Sumner has had an outstanding career, and he deserves special recognition for this achievement. I am honored to recognize him for the distinguished service and counsel he has provided the State of Florida, and thank him for his hard work and many contributions. After more than four decades and 138 legislative sessions, his commitment to excellence, leadership and service is to be admired. My sincerest wishes and congratulations to Ernie and his family on his retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE INTERNATIONAL SWEETHEART OF THE SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY, SYDNEY MADISON BINNINGTON

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sydney Madison Binnington, a true goodwill ambassador who concludes her two-year term as the International Sweetheart of the Sigma Chi Fraternity on June 29th upon the conclusion of the Sigma Chi Fraternity's 79th Grand Chapter here in Washington, DC.

Since 1946, the International Sweetheart of the Sigma Chi Fraternity has been a role model to the Fraternity's undergraduate and alumni members and a liaison to non-members throughout the world. In 2011, Sydney was selected from hundreds of nominees to receive this honor—and since that time, she has dedicated herself to her role as a leader and ambassador of the Fraternity—having traveled thousands of miles from her hometown of Toronto, Ontario to visit more than thirty undergraduate chapters, attend numerous international alumni events, and raise awareness for the Fraternity and its designated charity, the Huntsman Cancer Foundation.

A 2012 graduate of the University of Western Ontario, Sydney was a campus leader during her time there, excelling in academics as a student in the University's Baccalaureate Honors Program and serving her campus community as a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority, a bible study leader, a literacy advocate, and a fundraising volunteer for the Huntsman Cancer Institute.

For the past two years, Sydney has dedicated herself to the Fraternity's core values of "Friendship, Justice and Learning" and fulfilled her duties with strong character and personality, poise, and grace.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and fellow Sigma Chi brothers serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sydney Madison Binnington for her tireless and dedicated service to the Sigma Chi Fraternity and wishing her all the best in her future endeavors.

THANKING JAMIE FLEET FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the outstanding work of Mr. Jamie Fleet as Democratic Staff Director for the Committee on House Administration as he departs the House of Representatives next week for service in the U.S. Senate.

During his tenure at the Committee, Jamie has used his wide-ranging skills to steadfastly guide the operations of the House with an eye on history while embracing the evolving operations of the House required in the 21st century. Jamie helped oversee the expansion of House technology options for personal and committee offices and a needed upgrade to the House's information security infrastructure. Whether the matter involved contested federal elections or contested parking spots, Jamie has worked to solve the multi-faceted issues facing the House with an informed touch. And, he has done so in a way that brought bipartisan applause while never losing sight of his commitment to the values of the Democratic Party. For that, Jamie has earned the respect of Members and staff on both sides of the aisle, as well as the officers of this House, for his fair approach to managing this often partisan institution.

Mr. Speaker, I can say that Jamie has proven to be one of the most competent staffers I have had the privilege of working with during my more than twenty years working and serving in the House of Representatives. On behalf of my colleagues on the Committee on House Administration and in the House of Representatives, I thank Jamie for his dedicated and loyal service to this institution and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF DOUG ROGERS

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Doug Rogers and his 24 impressive years of service as the executive director of the Association of Texas Professional Educators. His many years of service to Texas education and his career leading ATPE are to be commended—it represents the highest level of enthusiasm and dedication to the educators and students of the State of Texas.

A native of Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Rogers attended North Texas State University, where he earned multiple education degrees and certificates. Rogers served as a teacher and administrator for nine years in both elementary and secondary schools. He began his service with ATPE in 1981, spent two years with the Texas Association of School Boards, and re-joined the ATPE staff before accepting the position of Executive Director in June of 1989.

During Mr. Roger's tenure, the membership of ATPE has more than doubled, reaching its highest enrollment at 116,000 members, and is today the leading educators' association in the State and the largest independent association for public school educators in the Nation. The ATPE Foundation was established in 2000 and has since benefitted more than 23,000 Texas school children. ATPE recently honored Mr. Rogers by naming its office building in Austin, Texas, the ATPE Rogers Building.

Mr. Speaker, this month Mr. Rogers will retire after a long and distinguished career serving educators and students in Texas. While his time as Executive Director of ATPE may

be coming to an end, his impact on the association will long remain. I would like to thank him for his many decades of service to Texas education and wish him a "splendid" retirement.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL
DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 28, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took of-

fice, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$16,738,629,048,819.09. We've added \$6,111,751,999,906.01 to our debt in 4.5 years. This is \$6 trillion in debt our Nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 19, until 2 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2013.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 27 public bills, H.R. 2571–2607; 1 private bill, H.R. 2608; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 51; H. Con. Res. 42; and H. Res. 285–287, were introduced.

Pages H4173–75, H4176

Additional Cosponsors:

Page H4177

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 1341, to require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the likely effects of the differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, with amendments (H. Rept. 113–134, Pt. 1)

Page H4173

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote.

Pages H4147, H4160

Offshore Energy and Jobs Act: The House passed H.R. 2231, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, and implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 186 noes, Roll No. 304. Consideration of the measure began yesterday, June 27th.

Pages H4149–60

Rejected the Schneider motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of

195 ayes to 225 noes with 1 answering "present", Roll No. 303.

Pages H4157–59

Agreed to:

Broun (GA) amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–131) that provides that all claims arising from projects taking place due to the underlying bill be filed within 60 days and resolved within 180 days. It also places restrictions on appeals and institutes a "loser pays" requirement on individuals or entities filing suit, except in specified circumstances, and stipulates that the amendment only applies to individuals or entities which are not party to the pending leases (by a recorded vote of 217 ayes to 202 noes, Roll No. 300).

Pages H4150–52, H4155–56

Rejected:

DeFazio amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–131) that sought to prohibit offshore oil and gas leases in Bristol Bay off the coast of Alaska (by a recorded vote of 183 ayes to 235 noes, Roll No. 299);

Pages H4149–50, H4155

Grayson amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–131), as modified pursuant to the order of the House of June 27, 2013, that sought to ensure that no portion of this legislation is construed as affecting the right of any state to prohibit the management, leasing, developing, and use of lands (including offshore oil drilling) beneath navigable waters within its boundaries (by a recorded vote of 209 ayes to 210 noes, Roll No. 301); and

Pages H4152–53, H4156–57

Capps amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–131) that sought to ensure Section 203, relating to oil and gas lease sales in the Southern California planning area, and Title III, relating

to OCS revenue sharing with coastal states, have no force or effect (by a recorded vote of 176 ayes to 241 noes, Roll No. 302). **Pages H4153–54, H4157**

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H4160**

H. Res. 274, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 1613), (H.R. 2231), and (H.R. 2410), was agreed to on Wednesday, June 26th.

Official Objectors for the Private Calendar for the 113th Congress: On behalf of the Majority and Minority leadership, the Chair announced the following official objectors for the Private Calendar for the 113th Congress: Representatives Goodlatte, Sensenbrenner, and Gowdy for the Majority and Representatives Serrano, Nadler, and Bass for the Minority. **Page H4168**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4160.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Six recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4155, H4155–56, H4156–57, H4157, H4159, and H4160. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and at 12:39 p.m., pursuant to the provisions of S. Con. Res. 19, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2013.

Committee Meetings

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE IRREGULAR WARFARE CHALLENGES: PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities held a hearing entitled “Past, Present, and Future Irregular Warfare Challenges: Private Sector Perspectives”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING REFORMS TO IMPROVE THE MEDICARE PART B DRUG PROGRAM FOR SENIORS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Examining Reforms to Improve the Medicare Part B Drug Program for Seniors”. Testimony was heard from Cliff Binder, Health Care Financing Analyst, Congressional Research Service; James Cosgrove, Director, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2013

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law held a hearing on legislation regarding the “Regulatory

Flexibility Improvements Act of 2013”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider a resolution concerning whether Lois Lerner, waived her Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination when she made a statement at the Committee hearing on May 22, 2013. The Committee agreed to the resolution.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a markup on H.R. 1786, the “National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013”. The bill was forwarded, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 1288, the “World War II Merchant Mariner Service Act”; H.R. 1494, the “Blue Water Navy Ship Accountability Act”; H.R. 1623, the “VA Claims Efficiency Through Information Act of 2013”; H.R. 1809, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide notice of average times for processing claims and percentage of claims approved, and for other purposes; H.R. 2086, the “Pay As You Rate Act”; H.R. 2138, the “Ending VA Claims Disability Backlog and Accountability Act”; H.R. 2189, to establish a commission or task force to evaluate the backlog of disability claims of the Department of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 2341, the “Veterans Pension Protection Act”; H.R. 2382, the “Prioritizing Urgent Claims for Veterans Act”; and H.R. 2423, to improve the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts with private physicians to conduct medical disability examinations. Testimony was heard from the following Representatives: Butterfield; Gibson; and McCarthy (CA); and Thomas Murphy, Director, Compensation Service, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, JULY 8, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, July 8

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, July 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5 p.m.), Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Gregory Alan Phillips, of Wyoming, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, with a vote on confirmation of the nomination at approximately 5:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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